

The Mining Journal AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 42.—VOL. II.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1836.

[PRICE 7D.

WILLIAM TRENERY, Jun., Mine Agent and Share-Broker, from Redruth, Cornwall, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has the undermentioned shares, with others on hand, for sale. All letters addressed to him, post-paid, 39, Threadneedle-street, London, shall meet with prompt attention.

1-38th in Trevesey.	4 East Reliant.
25 Wicklow Mines.	25 East Wheal Strawberry.
20 East Cornwall.	1-6th East Levant.
20 Wherry Mine.	25 South Polgoon.
20 Tin-croft.	20 Wheal Osborne.
25 Treleigh Consols.	1-116th Providence Mines.
30 Wheal Gilbert.	1-128th Wheal Providence.
20 West Wheal Brothers.	30 Redruth United.
1-128th South Wheal Bassett.	40 British Silver and Lead.
1-128th Wheal Union.	1-200th Mold Mine.
2-240 Wheal Ellen.	10 Comb Martin.
1-128th East Pool.	20 West Trevesey.
1-100th Seton.	1-128th Wheal Bands.
1-180th Marazion Mine.	1-7th Wheal Budwick.
1-128th Wheal Kitty.	23 Great Wheal Prosper.
20 Harmony and Montague.	

WELSH UMBRE AND OCHRE ON SALE.— Apply to Messrs. DYMOND and Co., 146, HOLBORN-BARS, where samples are left for inspection; application may also be made to Mr. JOSEPH JONES, Caernarvon.

JOHN GREAVES, Stock and Share-broker, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the inconvenience of his former office, he has been induced to REMOVE his Establishment from No. 9, Exchange-alley (which he has occupied so many years), to more eligible premises, 29, CHAPEL-STREET, between Tatton-buildings and Oldham-street, opposite the entrance to the Exchange, Manchester.

Where, he takes this opportunity to state, that it is his wish and determination to transact the business intrusted to him as efficiently as possible, and to continue to devote his exclusive attention, as a Commission Broker, to the Purchase and Sale of Shares, more particularly in Joint Stock Banks and Railways, he, therefore, solicits the favour of their orders, assuring them that every possible attention will be given to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services here or in the London market.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.— Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders in this Company, that the payment of the second instalment of £2 per share, originally fixed for the 2nd April and postponed, is now called for, payable within thirty days from the date hereof, to the bankers of the Company, Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred and Co.

By order of the Directors. T. V. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

No. 37, Old Broad-street, June 4.

COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.— Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Association will be held at the Office of the Association, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of June instant, at One o'clock precisely, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the Proprietors on the 7th of April last.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Secretary.

3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill, June 1.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.— Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, 29th June instant, at twelve for one o'clock. The chair will be taken at one o'clock precisely.

By order of the Directors, HENRY THOMAS, Secretary.

1, Cushing-court, Old Broad-street, June 7.

PERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.— Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, 6th July next, at twelve for one o'clock.

By order of the Managers. RICHARD THOMAS, Secretary.

1, Cushing-court, Old Broad-street, June 7.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.— Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, 6th July next, at twelve for one o'clock.

By order of the Managers. RICHARD THOMAS, Secretary.

1, Cushing-court, Old Broad-street, June 7.

S T DOMINICK MINING COMPANY In 6,000 shares of £6 each. Deposit £1 per share.

DIRECTORS.

John Gould, Esq.	Henry S. Hooper, Esq.
Alex. Porter Grange, Esq.	Thomas Boxer, Esq.
BANKERS—Messrs. Spooner, Attwells, and Co.	
NOLICITOR—J. H. Anderson, Esq., 3, Cloak-lane.	
SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES—Mr. Josiah H. Hitchins.	

Formed for the purpose of working two valuable sets on the Western Bank o the Tamar, a continuation of the celebrated South Hoe Lead and Silver Lodes, and also of two highly promising Copper Lodes.

Applications for shares to be made, post paid, to the Solicitor in London; and to Messrs. Harris, Roskew, and Co., Naval Bank, Plymouth, of whom prospectuses may be had.

DARTMOOR CONSOLIDATED TIN MINES.— Capital £37,500, in 5,000 shares, of £5 each. Deposit £3 per share.

2500 shares, out of the 5,000 shares, are to be taken by the Provisional Committee, which consists of the following gentlemen:

Benjamin Cole, Esq.	H. Longden, Esq.
J. H. Deacon, Esq.	Robert Seaton, Esq.
C. Johnston, Esq.	Robert Sutton, Esq.
James Heygate, Esq.	Robert Sutton, Jun., Esq.
William Hall, Esq.	James Sutton, Esq.

Thomas Windus, Esq.

BANKERS IN LONDON—Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co.

DO. IN TAIVSTOCK—Messrs. Gill, Randell, and Co.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the office of Mr. F. A. Helps, 9, Finch-lane, Cornhill, where plans of the mines and samples of the ores may be seen.

WHEAL ROGER MINE.— Notice is hereby given to the Adventurers in the above-named Mine, that a CALL OF FIVE SHILLINGS per share is made, and to be paid on or before the 25th of JUNE next.

JOHN BALL SMITH,

FRANCIS E. PRICE,

JOHN MORRIS,

Directors.

Dated Mevagissey, the 28th day of May, 1836.

WEST WHEAL FRIENDSHIP CONSOLS AND WHEAL MARTHA CONSOLS, near CALLINGTON.— Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having any claims on West Wheal Friendship Consols, situated in the Parishes of South Sydenham and Lamerton, Devon, and Wheal Martha Consols, in the parish of Stedham, Cornwall, are requested to attend at the NEW INN, Callington, on TUESDAY, the 14th of JUNE next, by Twelve o'clock in the Forenoon, that their respective accounts may be examined and paid.

By Order of the Adventurers,

WALTER HOCKIN, Solicitor, Callington.

Dated 30th May, 1836.

UPTON AND ROBERTS' PATENT SAFETY LAMP.— The perfect safety of this Lamp has been proved by the Chemist, the Miner, and a Select Committee of the House of Commons, by tests which neither the Davy Lamp, nor any other professed Safety Lamp, could sustain; it can, therefore, be recommended to the Miner as a protection, under all circumstances—there are no exceptions. To the scientist, it is only necessary to state, that from its peculiar construction, the products of its combustion secure its safety—to the working miner, that it never fills with flame, and affords triple light of the Davy Lamp. It is, therefore, hoped that life will no longer be exposed to a dreadful, and now unnecessary, peril, by the use of a Lamp, which neither affords the requisite protection nor sufficient light for Mining operations.

Sold by W. UPTON and Co., Queen-street, Cheapside, London; MR. ROBERT WATSON, High-bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and also by Messrs. TIMOTHY SMITH and Sons, Birmingham, who supply the trade.

WEST INDIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—In consequence of the vast importance of this undertaking, and the very great advantages which are likely to accrue from it, it has been deemed advisable to increase the Capital from £500,000 to £1,000,000, to be raised in 20,000 shares of £50 each, with deposit of £2 per share. The Provisional Committee are preparing a new detailed Prospectus, which will be ready in a few days; in the mean time, applications for the additional shares will be received by Messrs. Vaux and Parnell, Solicitors, Bedf ord-street; or by the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 17, Chancery-lane, Cheapside (if by letter, post paid).

CHARLES BILL, Secretary.

T H E M I N I N G R E V I E W. —The forthcoming Number of this work will unavoidably be delayed until the 15th instant, in consequence of the numerous Engravings required for illustrating several Original Papers, and publications of the MINING JOURNAL (directing its attention to the Public Companies) having determined the Editor to render the MINING REVIEW exclusively devoted to Science, and, so far as is practicable, to fewer than 1000 pages, by numerous Engravings and Wood-cuts.

CONTENTS OF NO. VII. OF THE MINING REVIEW.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS—On Mining Companies—Descriptive Notice of the Consolidated and United Minas—Comparative View of Celebrated Mines in Europe and America—Parallel between the British and Continental Methods of Copper Smelting—On the Geological Structure of Rocks, and on the Separation of Gold from the Ore of Gunge, in Brazil—On the System of Amalgamation pursued at the Hacienda of San Pedro Nolasco, in Chihuahua—Address—MISCELLANEA—NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS—New COMPANIES FOR WORKING MINES—PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES—CORRESPONDENCE FROM MINING DISTRICTS—APPENDIX.

THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

The only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy, combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the Mining Districts, Sales of Ores, Prices of Stones, Mines, Railways, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c., is published every Saturday, and may be had of all newsagents in town and country.

Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London.

BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.— Capital £400,000, to be raised in shares of £50 each. Deposit £10 per share.

DIRECTORS.

James Ashwell, Esq.

David Lewis, Esq., M.P.

Paseo St. Leger Greenfield, Esq.

Thomas Hill, Esq.

Robert William Kennard, Esq.

Francis Wardle, Esq.

BANKERS—Sir James Sadler and Co.; Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hall, Thompson, and Sewell, Salters-hall.

The reputation of the Blaenavon Iron, and the well-known success of those Works, during a period of forty years, render for this undertaking the character of a legitimate and lucrative investment.

An investigation of the books during a period of extreme depression, and a calculation based upon the prices of iron for fifteen years (since 1821), justify a confident expectation of annual dividends of ten per cent.; but if the prosperity of the iron trade continues, a much larger dividend will be realized.

The shareholders will be entitled to the profits from Midsummer next, so that a dividend may be expected at Christmas, 1836.

Applications for shares in writing (postage paid) will be received by James Ashwell, Esq., or the office of the Company, 4, Adam-street, Broad-street, where prospectuses, with additional information, may be obtained.

HAYLE AND PENZANCE RAILWAY COMPANY.— Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each. Deposit £1 per share.

Eight thousand shares having been already applied for, applications for the remaining 2000 will be received after the 1st day of July next, when the allotment of shares will take place.

Applications for shares must be made either to Messrs. Bennett and Paul, solicitors, 20, Berkshires, London; Mr. Thomas Hanson, share-broker, 41, Cherry-street, Birmingham; Mr. W. H. Land, share-broker, Bristol; Mr. W. Tremey, share-broker, Redruth; or to Mr. R. E. Tupper, solicitor, Marazion, Cornwall.

June 8.

ST. GEORGE'S HARBOUR AND RAILWAY COMPANY. Capital £1,000,000, in shares of £50 each. Deposit £1 per share.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Crad, Esq.

John Kidder, Esq.

Captain James Ferguson.

John Ferguson, Esq.

J. F. Frost, Esq.

Robert Grundy, Esq.

Thomas Hawkes, Esq., M.P.

Edward Perkins, Esq.

Thomas Sorrell, Esq.

With power added to their number.

John Macpherson, jun., Esq.

R. Kendal, Esq.

London—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co.

BIRMINGHAM—The Birmingham Banking Company.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER—Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.

ROUTING FOR THE HARBOUR—William Cudit, Esq.

ROUTING FOR THE RAILWAY—Messrs. Galloway, and Son.

SUPERVISOR—Mr. Robert Crad and Mr. Benjamin Strain.

BANKERS—Messrs. Walker, Knightley, and Parkin, 48, Chancery-lane, London.

Mr. Thomas S. Smith, Liverpool.

The object of this Company is to form an Asylum and Commercial Harbour between the great and little Orme's Heads on the coast of North Wales, commanding by a railway through Flint, Chester, &c., with the Grand Junction Railway between Liverpool and Birmingham.

By means of a dock, extending from the great Orme's Head, made of a reasonable depth, the constant labour on the spot, a most magnificent and spacious harbour will be formed, which, in a comparatively free commercial port, will possess immense advantages, however, in avoiding the expensive and dangerous approach to the port of Liverpool for the shipping of Liverpool, it will also be independent of the tides, depth of water, winds, &c., and the volume of the traffic, in that it will be safe in bad weather.

It will be the most direct communication between Dublin and London, and most eventually become the Irish and American packet station.

Applications for shares to be made (post paid) at the Company's offices, 1, Capital-buildings, where prospectuses may be had.

BRITISH MINING INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.— Capital £100,000, in 5000 shares of £20 each.

DIRECTORS.

John Spurgin, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

LONDON.

O. T. Alger, Esq.

G. B. Robinson, Esq.

William Vice, Esq.

THURSO.

William Higgs.

With power added to their number.

SECRETARY IN LONDON—J. S. Menzies, Esq.

CASHIER IN CORNWALL—J. Tressell, Esq., Truro.

BANKERS—Messrs. Prudex and Co., London; Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Truro; Messrs. Batten, Carne, and Co., Penzance.

The experience and observation of many years in Mining affairs have led to the conviction that the purchase of shares in Minas paying, or commencing to pay, *bona fide* dividends of profit, is a safe and advantageous investment. Purchases so effected benefit by the outlay made by the original adventurers, without the risk of the Mine turning out a failure, and also afford afterwards the opportunity, by a judicious sale of such shares, of securing a considerable profit, without hazarding the uncertainty of its lasting prosperity.

A capital laid out on the above principle, would command a high rate of interest from the commencement of its investment, which interest would, after paying a considerable per centage on the original advance, allow of a certain rate of deduction, to call a fund applicable to further purchases, and thereby neutralise the fluctuating character of Mining property.

A capital of £100,000 is proposed to be raised by 5000 scrip shares of £20 each, to be advanced by an immediate deposit of £5 on each share, and afterwards by instalments not exceeding 42 1/2% on

THE MINING JOURNAL.

R HYDGALLED AND SOUGHTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Capital £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each. Deposit £1 per share.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AT THE MINE.—Richard Adams, Esq., Mold.
BANKERS—Northern and Central Bank of England, Liverpool and Mold.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Miller and Peel, Liverpool.

The land which it is proposed to work consists of about 40 acres, the greater portion of which is held on lease for twenty years, and the remainder for fifteen, fourteen, and seven years, subject to a rental of £700 per annum, and a royalty of one-seventh of the mineral produce to the lord, with a promise of renewal of the lease without rental.

The super-strata consist of clay and iron-stone, with inter-layers of coal, and the massiveness beneath throughout the estate. The leases have also power to make bricks for their local buildings, as well as to get stone for the same purposes.

The works completed are, a counting-house, with dwelling for a superintendent; a blacksmith's shop; one shaft, already sunk to the depth of eighty yards on the main coal; a second shaft, fifty-five yards deep, which, by the labour of twenty-five men, may be sunk in a month to the depth of sixty-seven yards, which will also reach the main coal, ascertained, by boring, to be at that depth. When this is completed, both shafts will be in a state to bring up coals superior in quality to those of other kinds in the neighbourhood. There are three collieries in the vicinity, two of which are expected to be worked out within two years. There are three steam-engines erected, (one of eighteen and two of ten-inch cylinder,) pump-work complete on one shaft to the depth of eighty yards, two weighing-machines, four whismies, and a railroad laid for about three-quarters of a mile in length, with a coal-yard at the terminus on the Northrop and Holywell road.

The vein of coal nearly ready for working is nine feet thick, exclusive of the Brassy coal, of three feet, and suitable for smelting iron. The latter is found in great abundance throughout the estate; and, having been assayed by a practical and scientific chemist in Liverpool, is found to produce forty-four per cent. of iron. It is therefore intended to erect two furnaces to smelt the ore. The lower vein of coal, which is of the best quality, will yield about 100 tons per day, capable of considerable increase, by sinking other shafts.

The situation of these mines is a mile from Mold, three miles from Northop, six miles from Flint, King's Ferry, and the Vale of Clwyd; but, as the coals are superior in quality to those of other collieries in the neighbourhood, carts come to fetch them from a distance of twenty-two miles.

CALCULATION.

PRODUCE OF COALS.—300 tons per week, deducting royalty, and expenses of raising, will leave a profit of £6. 1d. per ton, being £32 10s. per week, or per annum £1,600.	£32 10s.
PRODUCE OF IRON.—Sixty tons per week, at £6 per ton... Ironstone, three and a half tons, for one ton of iron (being much below the assay of forty-four per cent.)	£360
Expense of raising, royalty, limestone, coals, labour, and carriage to Flint, £2 10s. 2d. per ton	144 10
Profit per week....	216 10
Being per annum....	11,196
Deduct rent, per annum.....	700
£10,000 capital, at ten per cent. per annum.....	1,000
Expenses computed at	1,640
	5,340
Annual profit	£10,556

If the price of iron fall so as to realize only half above the income, the profit to the adventurers would still be fifty per cent.

REGULATIONS.

1. The capital of the Company shall be £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each.
2. A deposit of 2s. 6d. per share, to be paid on allotment, to defray the contingent expenses of the formation of the Company.
3. The first instalment, of £1 per share, to be paid to the bankers within ten days after the appointment of Directors; and the second instalment, of £1 per share, within three months.
4. The Directors to be chosen by the Shareholders, at a meeting to be convened within seven days after notice.
5. Fifty shares to be the qualification of a Director.
6. No further instalment to be called for without the consent of two-thirds of the Proprietors present at a public meeting.
7. The shares to be signed by two Directors and the Secretary. A register to be kept, to record to whom the shares are first issued, and for transfers.
8. The original report from the mines, together with the books of the Company, shall be always open to the inspection of the Shareholders.
9. That all contracts for purchases by the Company be ready money.

10. A General Meeting of the shareholders shall be held in Liverpool, in the month of July in each year, commencing in 1857, at which a full report of the Company's affairs shall be submitted, with a statement of the accounts.

11. That, at all meetings of Shareholders, a Proprietor of five shares shall have one vote; of ten shares, two votes; of twenty shares, three votes; of fifty shares, four votes; of one hundred shares, five votes; and of two hundred shares and upwards, six votes.

12. That an assignment of the leases will be made to the Directors, as Trustees of the Company, and that the Shareholders shall sign a Deed of Settlement.

Application for shares to be made to Henry Tribe, Esq., 19, Austin-ffrars; James Bateman, Esq., 186, Regent-street, London; or to Henry Lucas, secretary, 174, Dale-street, Liverpool.

N.B. A plan of the estate, sections of the strata, specimens of the iron stone, a recent report of the present state of the mines, and detailed calculations of the price and expense of working the mines, may be seen at the offices of the Secretary. June 1, 1856.

LONDON AND PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY DIRECT, with a BRANCH to CHICHESTER and BOGNOR, terminating in capacious Docks at PORTSMOUTH.

Capital £1,200,000, in 24,000 shares of £50 each. Deposit £2 per Share.

The Provisional Committee are proceeding with the necessary arrangements connected with the Branch advertised to Chichester, and an active survey of the line is being prosecuted for carrying into effect the original intention of this Company, for constructing the intended railway between London and Portsmouth, by the most direct and practicable line, as they have throughout acted under the conviction that any other or more circuitous line must only entail on the passengers and transit of goods between those places additional cost of conveyance, in proportion to the extra length adopted, without any corresponding benefit being derived.

It is with much satisfaction the Committee are enabled to state, that the reports they are now receiving daily from the surveys on the line are most favourable, and encouraging in the highest degree as to the facilities for prosecuting their task, and the high appreciation in which the proposed undertaking is held by the local residents; and the Committee are even able, at this stage of their proceedings, to announce, that it is already accurately ascertained that the sections of the more intricate parts of the line are not only easily practicable, but that neither tunnel nor any formidable excavations will be to be encountered.

The promoters of and the Provisional Committee of Management of this undertaking, abstain from fully publishing the measure until the final results of the surveys will enable them to lay the exact route of the main line itself, and of the respective branches in detail before the public; so that efficient means of investigation may be afforded, which can alone secure public support and the sanction of the Legislature.

The proposed direct line, which will pass through Guildford and Godalming, was submitted to the attention of a public meeting held at Guildford, on the 25th Inst., at which the mayor, John Smallpiece, Esq., presided, when a committee of the inhabitants of that borough was appointed to take into consideration the best means of securing Guildford and Godalming the advantages of such mode of communication.

Any information required may, in the mean time, be obtained at the offices of the Company, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, where applications for shares will be received, if by letter, post paid; and also to the Company's agent at Portsmouth, J. N. Robinson, Esq.; or at Portsea, to Archibald Low, Esq., solicitor.

J. MILLER, Secretary.

SOUTH TOWAN, ROSE ANN, and WHEAL LYDIA CONSOLIDATED COPPER and TIN MINES, situated in the parishes of Illogan and St. Agnes, in the county of Cornwall.

Capital £64,000, in 16,000 shares of £4 each. Deposit £2 per share.

LONDON BANKERS—Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Stone, Lombard-street.

LIVERPOOL DO.—Northers and Central Bank of England.

TRUST DO.—Messrs. Wilyams and Co., Miners' Bank.

BARNETT—Mr. James Buckland, agent to the St. Albans' Bank.

South Towan and Rose Ann Mines are situated in the parish of St. Agnes, and Wheal Lydia in the parish of Illogan, in the county of Cornwall; in a rich mining district, and adjoining, or surrounded by, the productive mines of Great Wheal Towan, United Hills, Wheal Ellen, Wheal Charles, and Wheal Sparow.

The united mines of South Towan, Rose Ann, and Wheal Lydia, together nearly a mile in length, contain four large copper and tin lodes, which are comprised in a parallel between the mines of Great Wheal Towan and the United Hills; the former of which profited nearly £200,000, and the latter, now in course of working, yields a profit to the proprietors of £600 per month.

As a circumstance highly favourable to the prospects of these Mines, it may be stated that the principal part of the ore raised from the adjoining Mines was found between two cross-courses, distant from each other about 200 fathoms, intersecting the lodes nearly at right angles, and including the same length on all the lodes of the South Towan Consols. Of these, only one has been explored below the depth of the adits, where it has yielded already considerable quantities of Copper and Tin. Between these cross-courses in the adjacent mine, Great Towan, the profits allotted to were realized, and in precisely the same situation the United Hills are now.

The engine-shaft is sunk to the depth of sixty-four fathoms below the adit; and a cross-cut is proceeding to intersect the lode at that level; the upper levels have been, and are still, productive, the ore continuing in depth, and the mine yielding regular monthly returns. All the buildings requisite for the Mine are completed and in good condition. An Engine-House with Steam-Pump of 40-inch cylinder, completed and in full work, with pump, pit-work, &c., fixed in the engine-shaft; all in excellent order and in full operation. A powerful water-wheel for pumping, and other hydraulic machinery for stamping or reducing ores, with floors, &c. &c. complete—Smith's and Carpenter's Shops, Sheds, Barracks for Miners, Counting-house, tools, implements, whisks, ropes, carpet, shears, and materials of every description.

The Directors confidently anticipate no further call beyond the present deposit will be required, and that the proceeds of the Mines will enable them to declare a dividend within the ensuing year.

Application for shares and prospectuses to be made to Mr. Bafeman, the Secretary, or to Mr. Henry Tribe, 19, Austin-ffrars, London; Mr. James Buckland, Barnet; or Mr. Henry Lucas, Dale-street, Liverpool.

Office, 186, Regent-street, May, 1856.

ST. NEOT AND ST. CLEER CONSOLIDATED MINES.

At a Meeting of the Shareholders in these Mines, held at ELLIOTT'S ROYAL HOTELS, DEVONPORT, on Thursday, the 2d inst.

JAMES DUCK, Esq., M.D., in the Chair.

A statement of the progress and prospects of the Company's affairs, which gave very great satisfaction, having been laid before the meeting, the Managing Director (as the representative of the original proprietors) signified his readiness to place the affairs of the Company in their hands, preparatory to issuing the Scrip, when the following resolutions were severally put and carried as the future regulations of the Company—

That the Capital of the Company be £50,000, divided into 4000 shares, at £10 per share. Deposit £3 10s.

That the affairs of the Company continue to be managed by Mr. U. Row, Managing Director, aided by Four Directors, elected by the Shareholders; two of these shall go out of office, in rotation, annually, and their places be filled by election, the same to be eligible for re-election. The qualification of the Managing Director to be fifty shares, and of a Director twenty; on ceasing to hold which, they shall be ineligible. The Secretary to give four days' notice of a meeting of the Directors, but the majority present competent to act. All vacancies in the Directorship to be filled up at the first General Meeting after, but in case of the disqualification of the Managing Director, a Special Meeting shall be convened to fill the vacancy.

That the Directors shall appoint all future agents, and have the power to make the calls necessary for prosecuting the working of the Mines, provided no call be made previous to January, 1857; and then not to exceed 10s. per share, before the first General Meeting in July, 1857.

That all shares on which the call shall not be paid within twenty-one days after notice of such call has been given in the *Mining Journal*, *Devonport Telegraph*, and *West Briton*, shall be forfeited, with all profits, dividends, and advantages, for the benefit of the rest of the company, but the next annual meeting may restore the same, on such terms as shall then be deemed proper.

That the first Annual Meeting of the Company shall be held in Devonport, in July, 1857, of which ten days' notice shall be given in the above-named papers, when a statement of the Company's affairs shall be produced, and three auditors elected from among the Shareholders, to examine and report upon the same.

That the Directors shall have power to convene a Special Meeting at any time, on giving ten days' notice as above, and shall call a meeting within one month, upon a regulation being addressed to them, signed by not fewer than twenty shareholders, holding, collectively, 300 shares, and stating the object of the meeting.

That, at General Meetings, a Chairman shall be elected, holding not less than twenty shares, when questions may be decided by show of hands, but if a ballot be demanded, and supported by six adventurers present, entitled to vote, and such demand, in writing, delivered to the Chairman, each holder of six shares to have one vote, of fifteen to two, thirty to three, fifty to four, and for each additional twenty, one vote, but none to be entitled to more than eight votes. No voting allowed by proxy, and no Shareholder to be allowed to vote who has not been registered one month previous to the meeting.

That the Directors shall have power to take other Sets, which they may deem necessary or advantageous to the working of the Mines already in the Company's possession, provided the expense of such Sets does not involve the Company beyond the amount of the subscribed capital.

That the Directors determine the amount and payment of dividends.

That no accounts above £20, except for wages, be settled without being first submitted to the Directors, and sanctioned by two of them.

That all monies, for the use of the mines, be deposited in the East Cornwall Bank, in the name of the Managing Director, and all sums above £5 be paid by cheque.

That no Shareholder be liable for more than the amount of his or her individual share of the subscribed capital.

That sum not exceeding £350 per annum, be allowed as salaries for the Managing Director, Purser, and Secretary, until an increase is sanctioned by a General Meeting.

That materials be purchased on the best terms, for cash.

That the General Meeting have the sole power of making bye-laws.

That this meeting acknowledges with satisfaction the fidelity and ability of Capt. Tredinnick, to the present time, and confidently hopes that he will continue to merit the trust reposed in him.

That the thanks of the meeting are due to those gentlemen, especially to Mr. Towsen, jun., who, having personally inspected the Mines, have afforded such valuable and encouraging information.

That the best thanks are due to the Managing Director for his honourable conduct at the present meeting, which entitles him to the utmost confidence, in his real, ability, and candour.

JAMES DUCK, Chairman.

Resolved.—That the best thanks are due to the Chairman for his gentlemanly and attentive conduct in the chair.

That a report of the proceedings be published in the papers before named.

CHARLES ROW, Secretary.

Devonport, 3d June, 1856.

The Shareholders are informed that the Scrip will be ready for delivery on the 20th Inst., and if not applied for within twenty-one days, will be forfeited to the Company agreeably to the conditions of the Prospectus.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT AND LEICESTER UNION RAILWAY.

To unite with the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal and Railway, the Birmingham and Derby Railways, and the Manchester South Union Railway.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

John Webb, Esq., Burton-upon-Trent; Wm. Weston Abney, Esq., Measham Hall; Dempster Hemming, Esq., Caldecote Hall; Robert G. Peel, Esq., Burton-upon-Trent; John Manmatt, Esq., Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Wm. Daniel, Esq., Burton-upon-Trent; Michael T. Bass, Esq., Burton-upon-Trent; Wm. Worthington, Esq., Burton-upon-Hinckley.

STANDING COUNSEL FOR THE BILL.—W. T. S. Daniel, Esq.

SOLICITORS.

Burton-upon-Trent—Messrs. Blunt, Webb, Peel, and Co.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch—The Leicestershire Banking Company.

Leicester—Messrs. Fare's Leicestershire Banking Company.

Hinckley—Messrs. Hemming and Needham.

CONSULTING COUNSEL FOR THE BILL.—W. T. S. Daniel, Esq.

CONSTRUCTING ENGINEER.—George Stephenson, Esq.

Capital £300,000, in 3000 shares of £100 each.

Deposit £2 10s. per share, on being admitted a shareholder; and £2 10s. per share on the 15th of January next.

Application for shares, in the following form, to be made to the respective Banks, or by letter (post paid) to the solicitors.

TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE BURTON-UPON-TRENT AND LEICESTER UNION RAILWAY.

Gentlemen,—I request to become a subscriber for shares in this undertaking, and agree to take such shares as shall be allotted to me, and to pay the deposits thereon, in conformity with the prospects, dated 13th of April, 1856; and when I shall receive notice so to do.

I am,

[The Christian and Surname, with date and address, to be signed by the applicant.]

STAFFORDSHIRE COAL AND IRONSTONE COMPANY.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

PROSPECTUS.

The objects of this Company are to work Mines of Coal and Ironstone at royalty; and to dispose of the same to coal-dealers, iron-masters, and other consumers, without interfering with the retail coal trade; and it is intended to confine the operations of the Company to these objects only, and not to extend them to any branches of the Iron trade. Experience has proved that the working of Mines has been at all times a safe and profitable mode of investing capital, and at the period, when the demand for Coal and Ironstone in particular has so much increased, and is likely to go on increasing, it is considered that the formation of a company for the working of such mines in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, will be attended with great advantage to the Shareholders, as well as benefit to the town and adjoining districts.

Arrangements are in progress for taking an extensive range of the Thick, or Ten Yard Coal, situated nearer to Birmingham than any coal hitherto worked, and possessing great facilities for canal and land carriage.

The names of the Provisional Directors, or of the Shareholders, will not be disclosed until the Company is formed, as it is wished that parties applying for shares should be influenced only by the merits of the undertaking.

The following are some of the Conditions upon which the Company is intended to be formed—

First.—That the objects of the Company shall be confined to the working of Mines of Coal and Ironstone at royalty, and to the disposing of the same to coal-dealers and iron-masters, without interfering with the retail coal trade; and it is intended to confine the operations of the Company to these objects only, and not to extend them to any branches of the Iron trade.

WHEAL BROTHERS and HARVINNA TIN and COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Capital 15,000, in 3,000 shares of £5 each. Deposit £1 per share.

DIRECTORS.

Captain H. M. Marshall, R.N. | Frederick Wilson, Esq.
Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. | Messrs. Harrison and Dobree.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Drewett and Fowler.

SECRETARY.—Mr. W. S. Mansell.

These Mines are situated in the parish of Altarnun, in the county of Cornwall, about nine miles from Launceston, and extend over 800 acres of land. They have been worked upon as far as practicable without machinery, and have produced many thousand pounds worth of tin.

The Directors have had them surveyed by competent persons conversant with mining operations, and acquainted with the locality, state, and properties of the mines, and have the satisfaction to inform the shareholders in this undertaking that they are pronounced to be some of the best mines in the country; and with an outlay sufficient for the erection of water machinery, stamps for dressing tin, &c. (being all that is required to bring them into a proper working state), many thousand pounds a-year profit may be derived therefrom; and further, that they may be brought into complete operation in the space of six months. A certificate of survey is with the prospectus.

Applications for shares to be addressed, post paid, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 8, Great Winchester-street.

WEST CORNWALL MINES INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares, of £10 each. Deposit £1 per share.

DIRECTORS.

John Kempe Devonshire, Esq. | G. Thornbury, Esq.
With power to add to their number.

CASHIER.—Mr. John Tippet, Truro.

AUDITOR.—G. Thornbury, Esq., Chancery-lane, London.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Whishaw, Gray's-inn.

CONSULTING MINE AGENTS.

Sampson Trevethan, Consols Mine. | John Sampson, Chacewater.

BANKERS.

Magor, Turner, and Magor, Truro. | Sir R. C. Glynn and Co., London. It has been subject of remark, by persons holding shares in mines under the old limited system of 64ths, 100ths, 128ths, and 192ds, that a market for such shares is not always attainable, especially in the best mines, where shares are worth from £1000 to £2000 each, and therefore not generally sought after; whereas those on the scrip plan find a ready sale, even where the value of the mines advertised in is not so obvious.

It is therefore proposed to form a company, for purchasing shares in mines, (confined to Cornwall), yielding large present profits, and in new and promising mines likely to be early and permanently valuable.

Among the advantages to be derived from this Company, that of affording to persons desirous of effecting sales of shares in rich mines a ready means of doing so, is only a subordinate one. Small adventurers, through the medium of this association, as well as the capitalist, will be enabled safely to invest sums of any amount, and with a certainty of a high rate of interest, as, taking the average of the mines proposed to be advertised in, a rate of interest varying from 12 to 20 per cent. may be calculated on.

REGULATIONS.

It is proposed to divide the Company into 10,000 shares, of £10 each. That a deposit of £1 per share shall be paid into the hands of the Company's bankers, in London, on or before the 9th of June instant; and that the Directors shall be empowered to contract for and purchase shares in mines, or entire mines, and to work the same; and, if desirable, to re-sell such shares of mines, and make other investments, and generally to carry into effect the objects of the Company: also, to make further calls of £1 per share, to meet their outlay, giving thirty days' notice thereof in the county papers, the *Misleading Journal, Times*, (London), and such other newspapers as may be considered necessary; but such calls not to be oftener than once in three months, nor to exceed in the whole £10 per share.

That a general meeting of the Company shall be held in London, once in every year, of which due notice shall be given. Holders of five shares to have one vote, ten shares two votes, fifteen shares three votes, and upwards in like proportion; but not to exceed in the whole twenty votes.

That the affairs of the Company shall be conducted by the present Directors, until the expiration of the first three years, when they shall go out of office, but be eligible to be re-elected.

That vacancies occurring in such Direction by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled up by the remaining Directors.

That the Directors shall appoint Trustees, in whom the property of the Company shall be vested, for the uses of the Company.

That the Trustees, Directors, and Cashier of the Company, shall be holders of at least fifty shares.

That reports of the several mines in which the Company may become interested shall be prepared, and be left at the offices of the Company in Cornwall and London, for the inspection of the Shareholders, every two months.

That a report of the receipts and disbursements of the Company shall be prepared, and a copy be at the disposal of each Shareholder, half yearly.

That all orders for payments of money on account of the Company shall be signed by at least two of the Directors, and countersigned by the Auditor; and that cash balances, not required for the use of the Company, shall, from time to time, be invested by the Directors in Exchequer Bills, or other approved securities, and on account of the Company; and that such Exchequer Bills shall be lodged with the Company's bankers in London.

That a dividend, not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum, shall be paid to Shareholders, half yearly, beginning from the 24th of June instant, or as soon afterwards as the arrangement of the Company's affairs will admit; and that the surplus profits shall, from time to time, be divided by way of bonus, or go in augmentation of capital in new investments in mines, as shall be considered most beneficial by the Directors.

That the Directors (two of whom shall have power to act,) shall meet once every two months, or oftener if required, to receive the report of their Cashier, Auditor, and other agents; to examine and pass accounts; and on other general business.

Proposals for sale to the Company of shares in rich, or new and promising mines, will be received by the Cashier in Cornwall; by the Auditor, at his offices, 16, Chancery-lane, London; and by the Solicitors of the Company, at 1, South-square, Gray's-inn. All letters to be postage paid.

THE DURHAM COUNTY COAL COMPANY.

Capital £500,000, in 10,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Tyronnel, Kiplin Park.
John Bowes, Esq., M.P., Streatham Castle.

William Hutt, Esq., M.P., Gibside.

Warren Maude, Esq., Greenbank, Darlington.

Gerald Salvin, Esq., Croxdale.

DIRECTORS.

John Blacket, Esq., London. | John Prince, Esq., London.
Captain I. K. Forbes, ditto. | William Morris, Esq., ditto.
William Faith, Esq., ditto. | F. S. Stokes, Esq., ditto.
H. G. Key, Esq., ditto. | Charles Barrett, Esq., Darlington.
Joshua Milne, Esq., ditto. | John Barr, Esq., ditto.

WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.

TREASURER.—John Labouchere, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Stokes, Hollingsworth, and Tyer, London; Thomas Sheldon, Esq., Barnard Castle; George Allison, Esq., Darlington.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., London; the Darlington District Banking Company, Darlington.

SECRETARY.—William Bedford, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

At a time when the capital of the country has been so liberally applied through the medium of Joint-Stock Companies in promoting objects of great public interest and national utility, it is singular that no such measure has yet been adopted for supplying, under more favourable circumstances than at present exist, an article of such general and important use as coal. The vastly increased consumption which of late years has taken place in large towns lying out of the coal districts, and more especially in the metropolis, renders it an object of the first importance that these places should have the advantage of being steadily supplied not only with a sufficient quantity, but that also of the best quality, and under the most favourable circumstances.

It is a well-ascertained fact that many of the coal mines in Northumberland, upon which the public have been hitherto mainly dependent, are now nearly exhausted, at least so far as regards their capability of supplying the better description of coals, and it therefore becomes important to conduct several of these upon a system of more extended operation, and this determination is likely to be much aided by the recently established and newly projected lines of railway which will facilitate the communication between these collieries and the present shipping ports or the Tees.

In order to secure the full effects of these advantages, and under the conviction that they will be best secured by a combination of energy and the employment of capital on an extended scale, it has been determined to establish "The Durham County Coal Company."

That several of the collieries now in the hands of private individuals are realising very large annual profits on the invested capital is beyond question, and when the immensely increased and increasing consumption of coal, not only in London, but in the various other parts of this country which are dependent for their supply upon the collieries in the North, and also the growing demand in continental ports, are considered, there appears no reason to doubt that these liberal profits will continue to be maintained.

A sufficient number of shares having already been subscribed for, the Provisional Committee of the Company have purchased several valuable and extensive Collieries, which are now in successful operation, and the produce of which maintain a first-rate character in the London market. They have also purchased two other Collieries now in progress of completion, which, in the course of a few months, will be capable of producing for shipment, a large quantity of the best Wall's End coals.

The Directors have concluded all the necessary preliminaries for the formation of the Company, and for actively working the Collieries.

For the present it is the intention of the Directors to confine the operations of the Company to the county of Durham, as containing the most valuable description of coal, and the vending of which will produce the greatest return of profit to the shareholders.

The property will be held by Trustees for the Company, and all requisite arrangements made for the security of the shareholders.

The Collieries will be under the superintendence of a Manager, Engineer, and Viewer, all of high character and experience. The first instalment of £1 per share is payable immediately on allotment. The remaining payments will not be called for earlier than at intervals of three months, and each payment will not exceed £1 per share.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the Solicitors of the Company, or to the Secretary, at the Company's office, 32, Great Winchester-street, where prospectuses may be had, and further particulars obtained.

No applications for shares will be received after Saturday, June 18.

ON THE SYSTEM OF CONTRACTS PURSUED IN THE MINES OF CORNWALL.

[The following article is extracted from the "Prang Magazine" for December, 1834, and explains a very interesting feature in the mining transactions of Cornwall.]

Of all the varied and complicated relations incident to a highly-civilised state of society, there are perhaps none which it is so difficult to adjust in a fair and satisfactory manner as those which exist between masters and men between that class whom education, talent, and the possession of capital, places in a situation to direct and to employ, and that far more numerous one whose skill or labour can only be rendered available through the medium of the former.

The object of this paper is merely to describe and render more generally known a system under which these difficult relations are made to *adjust themselves*, as regards one important branch of national industry—we allude to the plan long pursued in the mines of Cornwall, and of late years successfully introduced from thence into other parts of the kingdom.

With the exception of the small number of individuals employed as superintendents, clerks, &c., and who of course are paid by fixed salaries, the whole labour of the Cornish mines is performed by contracts made at stated intervals, generally once in every two months. These contracts are made publicly in the open air, and the proceeding is attended by all the miners in the neighbourhood who may be desirous of undertaking any of the work which is to be performed. The manner in which the business is carried on is very similar to a common auction, the different parcels of work being the *article* bid for, and the men the *purchasers*, or, more properly (though technically speaking), the "takers," of these allotments, the price at which they are taken being entirely regulated by the competition among them. There is, however, this peculiarity, that the work is always put up at a price much higher than ought fairly to be paid for it, and this price is gradually reduced to a proper standard by the competition among the men. The whole proceeding is guided by certain forms and regulations binding on all parties, which are read aloud at the commencement, and the contracts remain in force for the ensuing two months, when they are again renewed in the same manner; due allowances being made for all the varying circumstances which may have affected the works during the preceding interval.

This system has been pursued in Cornwall till time immemorial, and so admirably does it reconcile all conflicting interests, that *srikes* among the miners are there unknown, although so prevalent among labourers of a similar class in the north of England: we allude to the coal miners, with whom a much less perfect system of payment prevails, and whose combinations and strikes, together with the outrage and violence frequently attending them, must be familiar to most of our readers.

The mode of carrying this system into effect is in itself so interesting, that we shall now proceed to describe it more minutely, together with such other circumstances as may be necessary to render the whole intelligible.

The work done in the mines of Cornwall is principally of three kinds, technically termed "tutwork," "tribute," and "dressing."

Tutwork consists in making all those excavations which have for their ultimate object the discovery or extraction of ore, but which are not executed for the sole purpose of obtaining it, being often made in the barren rock or in the unproductive parts of the vein. Of this kind are *shafts*, *cross-roads*, *levels*, *winzes*, &c. This work is paid for by the *fathom* in depth or length, or in some cases by the *cubic fathom*, and when the substance extracted, or a portion of it, is of any value, the miner receives in addition a certain proportion of that value, which induces him to keep the ore as clear as possible from the rock or rubbish which is broken with it, and would otherwise deteriorate its quality. The price usually paid for tutwork varies from about 5d. or 6d. per fathom, to 30s. or 40s., depending on the hardness of the ground, the nature of the work to be performed, and various other circumstances. In excessively hard ground as much as 80s., or even 100s. per fathom, has occasionally been given.

Tribute is in some measure the reverse of tutwork, since it includes all those excavations from which ore is actually obtained, and which are made merely for the purpose of procuring it. As, however, the quality of the ore is extremely variable, this kind of labour is not paid for by the *quantity* of work done, but by a certain proportional part of the *actual value of the ore, when brought to the surface, and reduced to a saleable state*, or one in which it is fit for the operations of the smelter, to whom it is generally sold on the mine, the business of the miner and smelter being usually quite distinct, and carried on by entirely different parties. The mode of estimating the price of tribute is by a certain sum for every twenty shillings worth of ore raised from the mine and rendered saleable. Like tutwork this amount is extremely variable. Where the ore is very rich and abundant, from sixteen to a shilling in the pound is generally given; but when, on the contrary, it is poor and in small quantity, the tribute sometimes amounts to fifteen or sixteen shillings in the pound. In executing either description of work, from two to four men usually work together; but as the work of a mine proceeds day and night without interruption, it is necessary that the party who take the work should consist of three times the number actually employed at a time, so that different sets of men may relieve each other in succession, each party working but eight hours in the twenty-four. By a singular misnomer, however, such a party of men, although usually varying in number from six to twelve, are always called a "pair," perhaps because only two often work together. In forming the contract there is always one man of such a party, who having agreed with the rest as to the terms, takes the lead in making the bargain. This man is considered as the responsible person, and called the "taker," by which means the proceeding is greatly simplified.

Dressing consists of those processes which the ore undergoes when brought to the surface, in order to reduce it to a state fit for smelting, and is chiefly performed under the same contract as tribute, of which it may be said to form a part, although carried on upon the surface, and by a different set of persons. The poorer parts of the ores, called the "ashes," which would not pay for dressing under the original contract, are again "sold" to other persons at a higher price.

Having now given an outline of the system, of the different kinds of work, and of the mode of payment, we may proceed to what is termed the "setting," or "survey," which is the actual process by which the preceding arrangements are carried into effect.

A few days previous to the survey, as the auction is termed, the captains, or superintendents of the mine, examine every part of it, and determine what operations shall be carried on for the next period of two months. Each of these works is distinctly specified and registered in a book kept for the purpose, and opposite each is marked the rate which, in their opinion, will be a fair remuneration to the men for performing it. The captains being always selected from the most intelligent working miners, they are, of course, well qualified to form a correct judgment on this head, as the labour upon which they set a value is of a kind which they themselves have mostly been employed at for years in performing.

As all the contracts for the preceding two months expire on the "setting day," it is of course a holiday to those employed in the mine; and it is a pleasing sight to see the population, usually scattered in isolated groups throughout its subterranean recesses, all assembled and enjoying for a time the light of heaven.

The auction, or "survey," is always held in the open air, and before the counting-house or office, where all the business of the mine is transacted, and which is usually situated in a central part of it. In front of this building there is always a small covered platform, corresponding in height with the first story. About noon the captains of the mine take their station on this platform, and commence the business of the day.

By this time a group of men, amounting, in large concerns, to three or four hundred or more, will have collected around the spot. This group will consist principally of those who usually work in the mine, and partly of miners from the neighbouring country, who may be desirous of obtaining employment there.

One of the captains commences by reading aloud a printed form of rules, which are generally the same in all mines, and prescribe certain conditions upon which the work is to be taken, such as neglect or idleness, and other necessary regulations.

The name and description of the first piece of work on the list is then read aloud by the captain; this is immediately bid for at a certain price by some person in the crowd below, who with his party may be desirous of undertaking it. The price named is, however, generally much higher than there is any chance of actually obtaining, and some other person will immediately bid perhaps five or ten shillings lower. While the price continues high, the competition goes on briskly; but when it approaches what is known to be a fair remuneration, the miners become more cautious, the competition slackens, and at last ceases altogether.

The captain then throws a pebble in the air, and declares the last bidder to be the "taker" of the work at the price last named. The man then comes forward and gives his name and that of the companions who take the work with him, all of which are then registered in the "setting book," opposite the work taken.

It sometimes happens, however, that the men may have agreed not to bid less than a certain sum for the work, and this sum will of course be higher than what the captains have valued it at. Should the captains still be of opinion that the price they have fixed is a fair one, the work is not considered in this case as actually taken by the last bidder, who has merely the first option of taking it at the captain's price, which they immediately call out and offer him. Should he not take it at this price (which, however, knowing it to be a fair one, is usually the case), the other bidders have in succession the same option, and it will generally be taken by one of them. Should, however, the combination be general, this piece of work, and any others similarly circumstanced, are passed over and "set" again, at some future occasion, when it will generally be taken at the price originally offered by the first taker.

It should be too low, they are under the necessity of allowing a higher one, as the work will otherwise remain undone.

In this manner the business proceeds, till all the different pieces of work, or *borysins* have been taken by the men, and often in the course of a couple of hours' work is thus disposed of to the amount of perhaps several thousand pounds, and which will furnish direct employment to many hundred persons for the next two months. All waste of time and trivial disputes are thus avoided, and what is of far more consequence, the price of labour is by this system continually adjusting itself to that standard which is determined by an infinite variety of complicated and fluctuating circumstances, and which no combination, either of masters or men, can permanently alter.

It requires but little examination to perceive that, by the plan we have described, the interests of the men and of their employers is most effectively combined. Tutwork, indeed, differs but little from the *piece-work*, so often employed in various manufactures; but by tribute, which is a higher kind of labour, and requires much foresight and calculation, the wages of the men and the profits of their employers are so regulated, as necessarily to keep pace with each other, for it is evident the interest of the men is to send to the surface and render saleable as large a quantity as possible of all ores that will pay for extraction, for the least possible cost; and this is also precisely the interest of their employers, who, from this circumstance, are, in great measure, relieved from the expense and trouble of minutely examining into all the complicated details of the concern.

As, however, there are means by which fraud might still be carried on to some extent, this is, in most cases, effectively prevented by the vigilance of the captains, who, from having themselves been working miners, are well aware of the nature of any deceit which might be attempted.

Another great advantage of the tribute system depends, in great measure, on the peculiar nature of the employment. Mineral veins are always extremely inconstant and variable, both in the quantity and value of the ores which they produce, but from certain indications the experienced miner can often foresee changes of this kind before they actually take place. Intelligent and enterprising tributaries will often therefore undertake to work parts of the mine (of course at a high rate of tribute) where the ores are poor, and would otherwise be neglected; because, from long observation and experience, they are able to see a

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

(Continued from No. 28.)

I have already had occasion to allude more than once to the name of Agassiz, on whom the council have this day conferred the Wollaston Medal. I may say with pleasure, that in his second visit to England, as in that of the preceding year, he has given an impulse to the study of fossil remains in various departments which will long be felt in this country. It is not merely sound knowledge which he has freely communicated to all who have enjoyed his society, but what is even of more lasting profit, a generous enthusiasm for the study of every department of natural history, and particularly of fossils. The great work on which he is now engaged yields not in importance to any that has ever been undertaken for the illustration of organic remains; and the progress which he has already made at so early an age, holds out the most encouraging prospects of his future success.

When we consider the strong ties of affinity which unite together all animals of the vertebrate classes, and reflect that man himself, viewed in reference to his organization, belongs to this great division of the animal kingdom, we cannot but feel the highest interest in tracing the remains of the vertebrate animals through geological formations of every age, from the newest to the most ancient. In a small part of Europe alone more than 500 species of Ichthyostreps have already been determined. They are distributed through strata of all epochs; no less than fifty-four species have already been discovered in the carboniferous rocks, and five or six have been met within the still older Silurian formations.

The museums of Great Britain alone have afforded to Mr. Agassiz no less than 300 new species of Ichthyostreps, fifty of which have been added since our last anniversary. He had previously pointed out as a general law that particular generic types are strictly confined to certain groups of strata, and it is remarkable that so vast an accession of new species offers but few exceptions to the rule. In the chalk two species have come to light belonging to genera before observed in the oolithic series only, and a distinct species of one of these genera extends even into the lower or Eocene tertiary deposits.

The labours of Mr. Charlesworth have thrown much light on the structure of the crag of Suffolk and Essex, and on the fossils of that deposit. He proposes to divide the crag into the upper or red crag, and the lower or coralline crag, the last of which consists for the most part of calcareous sand, derived chiefly from the decomposition of ammonites and shells, and in which many very perfect corals and testaceans are preserved. Among other places this coralline crag may be well examined at Tattingstone, Hamsholt, Orford, and Aldborough. It is now many years since Mr. Wood, of Hesketton in Suffolk, formed a large collection of crag fossils, amounting in number to no less than 450 species of the classes Annulata, Cirripeda, Conchifera, and Mollusca. Out of 370 species of shells found in the lower crag, Mr. Wood identifies 150 with those found in the red crag. Of these 150 species, common to the two deposits, Mr. Charlesworth suggests that many may have belonged to the lower bed, and have been washed into the newer one, in the same manner as some fossil shells of the chalk have been evidently imbedded in the crag.

Such accidental mixtures have doubtless occurred, and they have been occasionally remarked by geologists in other places under analogous circumstances. But I continue to believe that these upper and lower divisions of the crag should be referred to the same geological period. The determination of that period, or the exact place which the crag should occupy in the chronological series of European strata is a more difficult question. When I first submitted 111 species of crag shells to the examination of M. Deshayes, he was of opinion that sixty-six of them were extinct, and that the others belonged to recent species, now inhabitants of the German ocean. I lately laid before him sixty species from the Coralline crag, with which Mr. Charlesworth had favoured me, and he was still of opinion that the proportion of recent species was equally great.

But I should add that the suits of individuals of each species were not so full and complete as might have been desired, to enable these identifications to be placed beyond all doubt. Dr. Beck has lately seen 260 species of crag shells in Mr. Charlesworth's cabinet in London, and informs me, that although a large proportion of the species approach very near to others which now live in our northern seas, he regards them as almost all of distinct species, and unknown as living. Both he and M. Deshayes have declared the shells to be those of a northern climate, and according to Dr. Beck the climate may even have resembled that of our arctic regions.

In regard to the discordance in the results at which these eminent conchologists have arrived, it may arise not only from the unequal opportunities which they have enjoyed of examining the necessary data, but also, in part, to the different estimate which they have formed of the amount of variation necessary to constitute a distinct species. One example will sufficiently illustrate my meaning. Those naturalists who agree with M. Deshayes in referring all the living varieties of *Lucina diversicosta* brought from different countries to one and the same species, will identify many more fossils with recent shells than those who agree with Dr. Beck in dividing the same recent individuals of *Lucina diversicosta* into six or eight distinct species. Provided, however, each zoologist is consistent with himself, and provided the distinctive characters relied on as specific by each are commensurate one with another, no confusion will arise.

In reviewing the proceedings of the society during the last year, I find that the remaining memoirs, numerous as they are, may be all referred to one great class of subjects, for they either relate to changes now going on upon the surface of the earth as attested by man, or to geological proofs of similar changes since the rivers, lakes, and seas were inhabited by the existing species of testaceans. Under these heads I shall be led to consider the effects of modern earthquakes in upheaving and depressing the land; the gradual rising of land in one region, and the lowering of its level in another; the rolling in of great waves of the sea upon the coast during earthquakes; the transportation of rocks by floating ice; the signs of upraised beaches containing marine shells; erratic blocks; alluvial deposits of different ages; and other kindred topics on which a variety of new facts have been collected.

The last year has been signalized in South America by one of those terrific convulsions which have so often desolated the western coast since the discovery of the New World. A brief notice of this catastrophe was sent me by Mr. Allison, written immediately after the event. He mentions that on the 20th of February, 1835, when Concepcion, Chilian, and other towns were thrown down in ruins, the sea first retired from the shores of the Bay of Concepcion, and then returning in a wave about twenty feet high, rolled over several of the towns, and completely destroyed whatever the earthquake had left unbroken. He also states that the coast of the bay was reported to have been raised up, and that a rock off the landing-place at the port of Talcahuano, which before the shock was nearly level with high water, stood afterwards three feet above that mark. Large fissures were made in the earth, and water burst from some of them.

In these and other particulars Mr. Allison's letter agrees with the more circumstantial account sent to the Royal Society by Mr. Caldeleigh, who was resident at Valparaiso, but who drew his information in great part from eye-witnesses. He mentions that a great number of volcanoes of the Chilian Andes were in a state of unusual activity during the shocks, and for some time preceding and after the convolution. Among others, Osorno, of which the cone rises 3,900 feet above the sea, and which is situated on the mainland south-east of the island of Chiloe was in eruption, lava being seen to flow from its crater. Several others are also noticed, and the lava emitted from some of them is stated to have covered an area eight leagues in circumference, and to the depth of three yards and a half. The ashes reached to the distance of 300 leagues. I refer you to these statements, because it is rare to meet with any recent description of the emission of lava and ashes from the high peaks of the Andes.

The same writer was informed that the strata of clay-slate, forming the shore of the Bay of Concepcion, were elevated from three to four feet, whereas the rise at San Vicente, south of Talcahuano, amounted to only one foot and a half. Mr. Caldeleigh was also informed that the island of Santa Maria, in the Bay of Concepcion, was upheaved about eight feet.

At the same time the island of Juan Fernandez, distant 360 miles from Chili, was violently shaken and devastated by a great wave. A dense column of vapour issued from the sea about a mile from the coast, and flames were seen at the same spot in the night which illuminated the whole island. At this point in the sea whence the flames were emitted the depth of water was afterwards ascertained to be no less than sixty-nine fathoms.

At a court-martial, lately held at Portsmouth, in consequence of the wreck of the Challenger frigate on the coast of Chili, in May, 1835, some notes of Capt. Fitzroy were read, and afterwards communicated by Capt. Beaufort to the society, in which he describes some remarkable alterations produced by the earthquake of February in the direction of the currents on the Chilian coast. A more detailed account of the convolution has just been received at the Admiralty from the same officer, with a sight of which I have been satisfied, but no allusion is here made to the currents. There are, however, other facts perfectly new, and of the highest importance, attested in this memoir, and as they come from an observer of great experience in hydrographical surveying, who examined the Bay of Concepcion immediately after the shock, they will remove all doubts from the minds of those who have doubted the power of earthquakes to cause the permanent upheaval of land.

Capt. Fitzroy states, that on the 20th of February, 1835, the earthquake was felt at all places between Copiapo and Chiloe from north to south, and from Mendoza to Juan Fernandez from east to west. Concepcion and other towns were thrown down. After the shock the sea retired; the vessels in the bay grounded, even those which had been lying in seven fathoms of water; all the shoals in the bay were visible; and soon afterwards a wave rushed in and then retreated, and was followed by two other waves. The vertical

to twenty feet, although they rose to much greater heights when they rushed upon a sloping beach. During the shocks the earth opened and closed rapidly in numerous places. The direction of the cracks was not uniform, though generally from south-east to north-west. The earth was not quiet during three days after the great shock, and more than three hundred shocks were counted between 20th February and 4th of March. The loose earth of the valley of the Bio Bio was every where parted from the solid rocks which bound the plain, being separated by cracks from an inch to a foot in width.

In the Bay of Concepcion two explosions or eruptions were seen in the sea, while the great waves were coming in. One beyond the island of Quiriquina appeared to be a dark column of smoke in shape like a tower; another rose in the Bay of San Vicente like the blowing of an immense imaginary whale. Its disappearance was followed by a whirlpool which lasted some minutes. It was hollow, and tended to a point in the middle, as if the sea was pouring into a cavity of the earth. The water in the bay appeared to be every where boiling, bubbles of air or gas were rapidly escaping, and dead fish were thrown ashore in quantities.

For some days after the 20th of February, the sea at Talehuano did not rise to the usual marks by four or five feet vertically. Some thought that the land had been elevated, but the common and prevailing opinion was that the sea had retired. The difference gradually diminished, till, in the middle of April, there was only a difference of two feet between the existing and former high-water marks. The proof that the land had been raised exists in the fact that the island of Santa Maria was upheaved nine feet; but of this presently. When walking on the shore, even at high-water, beds of dead mussels, numerous chitons and limpets, and withered sea-weed still adhering, though lifeless, to the rocks on which they had lived, every where met the eye—the effects of the upheaval of the land.

From the above extracts, then, it appears that in the opinion of Capt. Fitzroy, some of the land was first raised in February four or five feet, and that it afterwards gradually returned towards its former level, so that in about two months the temporary increase of its height was diminished by more than one half.

The observations which follow respecting Santa Maria, an island seven miles long and two broad, in the Bay of Concepcion, deserve particular attention, and I shall give them in Capt. Fitzroy's own words; for although in so doing I anticipate a communication which I trust will hereafter be given in full to the Society, I am only supplying the proofs of the elevation which was asserted as a fact in Capt. Fitzroy's notes read before you during the last year.

"It appeared that the southern extreme of the island had been raised eight feet, the middle nine, and the northern end upwards of ten feet. The Beagle visited this island twice, at the end of March, and in the beginning of April. At her first visit it was concluded, from the visible evidence of dead shell-fish, water-marks, and soundings, and from the verbal testimony of the inhabitants, that the land had been raised about eight feet. However, on returning to Concepcion, doubts were raised, and to settle the matter beyond dispute, or the possibility of mistake, the owner of the island, Mr. Salvador Palma, accompanied us. An intelligent Hanoverian, who had lived two years there, and knew its shores thoroughly, was also a passenger in the Beagle. His occupation upon the island was sealing. When we landed, the Hanoverian, whose name was Antonio Vogelborg, showed me a spot from which he used formerly to gather choros by diving for them at low water. At dead low water, standing upon that bed of choros, and holding his hands up above his head, he could not reach the surface of the water. His height is six feet; on that spot when I was there the choros were barely covered at high spring tides.

Riding round the island afterwards with Mr. Palma and Vogelborg, many measures were taken in places where no mistake could be made. On large steep-sided rocks, where vertical measures could be correctly taken, beds of dead mussels were found ten feet above the present high-water mark. A few inches only above what was taken as spring-tide high-water mark were putrid shell-fish and sea-weed, which evidently had not been wetted since the upheaval of the land. One foot lower than the highest bed of mussels, a few limpets and chitons were adhering to the rock where they had grown. Two feet lower than the same, mussels, chitons, and limpets were abundant.

An extensive rocky flat lies around the northern parts of Santa Maria. Before the earthquake this flat was covered by the sea, some projecting rocks only showing themselves. Now the whole flat is exposed. Square acres (or many quadrats) of this rocky flat were covered with dead shell-fish, and the stench arising from them was abominable. By this elevation of the land the southern port of Santa Maria has been almost destroyed; there remains but little shelter, and very bad landing. The soundings have diminished a fathom and a half every where around the island."

The author then goes on to inform us that at Tubil, to the south-east of Santa Maria, the land has been raised six feet. At Mocha two feet. No elevation has been ascertained at Valdivia, northward of Concepcion; at Maule, according to the assertion of the governor, the chief pilot, and other residents, the land instead of being elevated had sunk two feet, for they said there were two feet more water on the bar after the shock, and the banks of the river were lowered. Capt. Fitzroy, however, suggests that a rush of water might have shifted the loose sands of the bar; so that he doubts the subsidence at Maule, and only feels certain that the land had not risen there.

It is scarcely necessary for me to advert to the striking analogy of the phenomena observed by Capt. Fitzroy, and those which were formerly described by Mrs. Maria Graham (now Calcott), and published in our Transactions respecting the Chilean earthquake of 1822. The coast of Valparaiso, Quintero, and other places, was then stated to have undergone unequal elevations, the greatest amounting only to a few feet, and banks of sea-shells were laid dry above high-water mark. But these statements, given on the authority of Mrs. Graham's personal observation, and confirmed by others to which I shall presently allude, have been met by a direct counter-statement, so circumstantial and explicit as to deserve the fullest consideration. Mr. Cumming, well known to you by his numerous researches in conchology, declares that being at Valparaiso before and during the earthquake of 1822, and residing there constantly until 1827, he could never detect any proofs of the rise of the land, although his pursuit of conchology and natural history in general caused him to visit frequently the rocks and inlets with which the northern and southern parts of the bay abound. These rocks were covered with fuel, patella, chitons, balani, &c., yet he never perceived the least difference in their appearance, from the date of his arrival to his finally quitting Valparaiso, nor observed any trace of them except in situations covered by the tide. He also remarked, that the water at spring tides arose after the earthquake to the same point on a wall near his house which it had reached before the shocks. He imagines that the idea that a change had taken place in the relative level of land and sea originated in the gain of land where the tide had flowed previously to the earthquake. Mr. Cumming first heard of the notion of the land having been elevated at Valparaiso, when Mrs. Graham's paper, read to the Geological Society in 1824, was talked of at Valparaiso. Neither he nor his friends were then able to subscribe to the opinion expressed in that communication.

On the other hand, Lieutenant Freyer, R.N., in a letter read to you during the last session, observes, that being at Valparaiso after the earthquake of 1822, he saw a shelly beach to the east of the town, above the reach of the tides; and rocks, which was pointed out to him as being less under water than it had been before the convolution. Dr. Meyen, also a Prussian traveller, who visited Valparaiso in 1831, says he examined the coast there, and found appearances in corroboration of Mrs. Graham's statements. I may also repeat what I have elsewhere recorded, that some years after the event I applied to Mr. Cruckshanks, an English botanist, who resided in Chili at the time of the earthquake, whether he had seen any signs of the rise of the land, although his pursuit of conchology and natural history in general caused him to visit frequently the rocks and inlets with which the northern and southern parts of the bay abound. These rocks were covered with fuel, patella, chitons, balani, &c., yet he never perceived the least difference in their appearance, from the date of his arrival to his finally quitting Valparaiso, nor observed any trace of them except in situations covered by the tide.

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The earliest date to which he has traced back these memorials is the year 1822. The sea usually retired in the first instance, and then rolled in upon the land, carrying ships far inland, and levelling towns to the ground. Such floods must have left great banks of sand and gravel, mingled occasionally with broken and entire shells, upon dry land, considerably above the level of the highest tides, but they will by no means account for the very elevated position of recent marine shells on various parts of the maritime country of Patagonia, Chili, and Peru.

LAPLAND.

(Continued from No. 41.)

In passing down the Wargoe Sound, you leave the large island of Seland on the right; the mountains on this island are some of the loftiest in Finmarken, being, according to Von Buch, about 4000 feet. There are but few inhabitants on this island, owing to its precipitous character. On the top, stretching in a S. S. W. direction, is a glacier about seven English miles in extent; you just catch a glimpse of it as you are sailing past Bekke fjord. The channel down this sound does not extend beyond four miles in breadth, but the moment you have passed it, and entered the Alten fjord, it widens, and becomes in places full seven miles across, free from all danger, so that vessels may navigate the passage in perfect safety.

At the bottom of this fjord is the village or hamlet of Alten and Boscop, situated on an extensive plain in a valley which extends about twenty miles in a S. S. E. direction, and varying in width from three to ten miles. On the eastern side of this valley the Alten river is seen meandering its serpentine course, until it empties itself into the fjord. It takes its rise in the neighbourhood of Keino, a distance of about 140 miles. It is navigable with boats for about twenty miles. The settlement of Alten is composed chiefly of Quens or Finlanders, who form a population of about 800 individuals; they are the only inhabitants who follow agricultural pursuits, but, as may naturally be supposed, their labours are but ill required. Barley, however, does sometimes ripen: potatoes they generally have crops of; but their chief pursuits is hay-making, milk forming a principal article of their food. Alten may be considered the Montpellier of Finmarken; and it is extraordinary, that while the inhabitants skirting the coast and at Hammerfest have thick boisterous weather, with all the concomitants of fog and rain, Alten presents a clear and serene atmosphere. The extensive islands with their high and lofty mountains, which more particularly cover this part of the coast, stretching in a S. S. W. direction, interrupt the low clouds as they drag in from sea, and forming at the same time a barrier to the adjoining continent: a striking difference in the temperature is the consequence. In the winter it is again considerably colder than on the islands; when the thermometer at Alten is ranging from sixteen to twenty degrees below zero of Reaumur, it will seldom exceed eight to ten degrees at Hammerfest. Equally as striking a difference is to be observed in the face of the country. The coast and islands generally present one vast field of desolation, every thing is upon an awfully grand scale. It is scarcely possible to imagine scenery equally vast and desolate, apparently interminable, and unfit for the abode of any living being. Perpendicular and inaccessible rocks present themselves on every side, with scarcely a vestige of vegetation, except here and there a little moss, or a solitary stunted birch tree. Huge and endless masses of rock are collected, and towering one above the other on the beach in most fantastic forms, and scarcely seeming to hang together. The scene changes as you pass the outward range, although still on a grand and stupendous scale, it assumes greater regularity, its valleys are richly clothed with verdure, birch and fir trees grow to a considerable size, and animated nature everywhere appears contented and happy.

The inhabitants are composed of the original stock—the Laplanders, who are the aborigines, and are divided into two classes, the sea and mountain Laplanders: the former support themselves by the fisheries; the latter, like the ancient Scythians, wander from place to place with their herds of reindeer, and live both summer and winter in tents. The sea Laplander, on the contrary, selects a small favourable spot of ground near the sea, eligible for the fisheries, and with no other assistance but that of himself and family, builds a turf hut, in which, in company with his sheep and goats, he resides contented and happy, and with a greater degree of practical liberty than you will find in more favoured climes. The interior of few English cottages will exhibit beings so light of heart as in the earthen gamme or hovel of the Laplander. If labour was the curse inflicted on fallen man, are not they the happiest who feel the least of it? The remainder of the population are settlers, and who by far are the most in number, are Quens or Finlanders and Norwegian, who support themselves chiefly by the fisheries, and the former by cutting wood and timber, and a considerable salmon fishery conducted in the Alten river. Since the Alten copper-works have been so extended, although few are directly in the service of the works, most indirectly derive some benefit by supplying the labourers at the mines with necessities, and a very general amelioration is perceptible in their condition; they always were, however, a happy and independent race, although docile and manageable when mildly treated. Brought up in small societies, every man's thoughts and conduct is open to his neighbour, a unity of feeling is the consequence, unknown to more thickly populated places; but a spirit of independence is engendered, rather striking to a stranger, and even irritating, as occasionally he finds difficulty in getting work done for himself, as they will only do that which suits themselves. But is not this as it ought to be? It is a rebuke to the love of domineering, from which human nature is never exempt. May we not trace the deterioration of morals so generally observed in the labouring classes in our populous states to this cause? There the workman virtually becomes a slave, or at most has the option of changing one petty tyrant for another. Treat a man as he ought to be, as a creature worthy of respect and esteem, and his own just pride becomes concerned, that he does not forfeit what is dearer to him than life and property.

Alten is the place of residence of the shirriff of the district: two traders are likewise located there, who supply the inhabitants with luxuries and the more necessary articles of life. Lately the Government have ordered the amtmann's house, an extensive new building which has not yet been occupied, to be converted into an hospital, more particularly for the reception of chronic diseases, and have endowed it with an ample income for its support. They have likewise ordered the sum of £500 per annum to be placed at the disposition of the authorities, to be appropriated as they may think fit among new settlers, as a stimulus to exertion.

(To be continued.)

NEW ACID OF BROMINE.

(From the London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science.)

M. Eugene Peligot is engaged in determining the action of chlorine, bromine, and iodine, on salts formed by the organic acids with some of the metallic oxides, and has already arrived at results interesting both from their novelty and from the generalization they appear to present. When dry benzote of silver is acted on by bromine it is decomposed, and bromine is absorbed in large quantity. There is produced bromine of silver, and a new acid which resembles benzoic acid in some of its physical properties, but differs extremely in its composition. It contains, besides the elements of benzoic acid, all the oxygen of the oxide of silver, and an atom of bromine. It may be obtained anhydrous by treating the products of the action by dry sulphuric ether, which dissolves the acid, and leaves the bromide of silver.

At ordinary temperatures this acid is solid, but melts a little below the boiling point of water; slightly soluble in cold, but extremely so in boiling water, which upon cooling deposits the greater part of it; it burns with a flame edged with green, indicating the presence of bromine, which could not be recognized by a solution of nitrate of silver, this not precipitating with it; it forms crystallizable salts with oxides, in which the oxygen of the acid to the oxygen of the base is as 4 to 1.

M. Peligot has endeavoured, without success, to form an analogous acid by means of chlorine; the action is very violent, and inflammation and complete destruction of the salt ensues. This happens with bromine if placed in contact with the salt in a fluid state; it must be acted on by passing the vapour of bromine slowly into it, which will be absorbed. The action of iodine differs from that of bromine, for it forms both iodide and iodate of silver; but the acid has not yet been sufficiently examined to determine its nature.

The action of bromine on benzoate of silver is, moreover, not a particular action caused by the nature of benzoic acid; for it acts in a similar manner on salts formed by acids which appear to be less disposed to superoxydation, as the oxalic and acetic acids, and every thing tends to the belief that the mode of action of this body will become general.—*L'Institut*, 12 Feb. 1836.

SCALES OF FISHES.—A. M. Dumont, of Wandsbek, states, that according to his observations, the metallic lustre of the scales of fishes is due to the presence of the purest silver, and that the 1,200th part of a grain of silver is contained in the scale of a carp.

* Since the above was written, the whole memoir has appeared in the "National Magazine" for March, 1836.

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The South Eastern Railroad Bill was read a second time.—Lord LYNDHURST gave notice that on Thursday week he should move the second reading of the Prisoners' Counsel Bill.—The Marquis of LANSBOWNE brought in a Bill for the regulation of the Universities in Scotland, and gave notice that he should move the second reading on Monday.

TUESDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Consolidated Fund Bill, the West India Judicature Bill, the Abolition of Slavery (Jamaica) Bill, the Seamen's Fund (Shetland) Bill, and several private bills.—The Postage Duties Bill went through committee.

A petition was presented by Lord LYNDHURST from an Irish priest of the church of Rome, complaining of oppressive conduct of the part of Dr. Croly, the Popish primate of Ireland.

THURSDAY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, at the request of Lord Ellenborough, postponed the second reading of the Marriages (Ireland) Bill, in order to wait for the general message from the Commons.—The Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill, on motion of the Earl of DEVON, was read a second time.

FRIDAY.

Lord LYNDHURST, on presenting a petition regarding the Irish Corporations Bill, thanking their Lordships for the amendments, and praying that they would adhere to them, stated that he would avail himself of an opportunity to explain language of his in that House regarding Ireland, that had been commented upon by one whose weapons were words.—Lord MELBOURNE thought that it required explanation, as it was consistently used by one who had been a Lord Chancellor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD and others presented petitions from Ireland (one from Belfast, had 9703 signatures), in favour of the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, and praying the House to reject the Lords' amendments thereto.—Sir R. BATESON gave notice that he would to-morrow present a petition from Londonderry, praying the House to adopt those amendments of the Lords.—Mr. ROBINSON asked whether the Government had received any intelligence of the Portuguese Government having raised the duty on the importation of British goods into Viana, &c., from fifteen to twenty-nine per cent.—Lord PALMERSTON answered that no intelligence had been officially received of the fact, but he nevertheless had reason to believe that such an advance had taken place.—Sir E. CODRINGTON made an ineffectual attempt to bring on his motion for returns of officers dismissed the service without court-martial; an attempt that, the gallant officer said, he had been making for two years.—Lord J. RUSSELL persisted in moving that the House resolve itself into committee on the Births, Marriages, and Deaths' Registration Bill. The motion was agreed to, and the House was occupied in the committee for a large portion of the evening.

TUESDAY.

Mr. WALLACE being about to move a resolution regarding the management of the post-office, rates of postage, &c., the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that one or more Bills were now preparing, founded on Reports of the Post-Office Commissioners, and that he had therefore to request that the motion would not be pressed. The Bills would be presented as speedily as possible. Mr. WALLACE withdrew his motion.

Mr. TULK moved his series of resolutions regarding Mr. Buckingham's case, adopting the committee's recommendation for awarding 10,000*l.* as compensation to Mr. B. for the destruction of his property in India, &c.; on which the House divided, and the numbers were—for it, 60; against it, 92; majority against it, 32.

The Bankrupts' Fund Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Cinque Ports Bill went through committee.

WEDNESDAY.

Several petitions were presented against the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporations' (Ireland) Bill, and two were presented praying the House to adopt them.—Mr. LOCH having presented petitions from merchants, fish-curers, &c., of Caithness, and other places, for protection of their trade, and complaining of the conduct of Russia on this subject.—Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that it had engaged the attention of the Government, and particularly of the Board of Trade. It was represented that the regulations of Russia were not only unfavourable, but unfair. Inquiries were in progress, with the view of securing redress or remedy.—Mr. C. LUSHINGTON presented a petition from the three denominations of Christians of and within twelve miles of the metropolis—namely, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, and the Independents, for the abolition of church rates.—The Steam Vessels (Thames) Bill was read a second time.—The Bribery at Elections Bill went through a committee, in which some of its clauses were amended or rejected.—The Poor Rate Bill was further considered in committee.

THURSDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill be taken into consideration. His lordship prefaced with saying that the Ministers could neither consent to bawdy away their own privileges, nor those of the people of Ireland; and that, in resisting the amendments, he considered the House to be on the defensive. He viewed the Bill as returned from the Lords as a new law, not a measure to reform existing institutions, but to destroy them. He should propose to agree to the Lords' amendments partially, but to preserve the principle of the original Bill; and that by retaining the corporations of eleven cities and boroughs, besides making some provision regarding Carrickfergus. As to the transfer of power respecting the corporation property to commissioners, to be named by the lord-lieutenant, he could never consent to any such change. He declared, that if they wished peace in Ireland, there must be the same justice awarded to it that had been conceded to Scotland and England.—After speeches for and against the measure from Sir W. Follett, Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Ward, Colonel Conolly, Lord Clements, Captain Berkeley, Mr. Grove Price, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. O'Loghlen, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Callaghan, and Mr. D. Browne, the debate was adjourned till to-morrow.

FRIDAY.

Mr. BOWES presented a special report from the South Durham Railway Committee of rather a novel character, setting forth that two members of the committee, Mr. Wason and Sir F. Trench, had fallen into personal altercations of such a character as to induce the committee to report them and their conduct to the House. He moved, in accordance with the wishes of the committee, and the practice in such cases, that Mr. Wason and Sir F. Trench do forthwith attend in their places.—They were ultimately ordered into custody.—The debate on the Lord's amendments to the Irish Corporations Bill was resumed, and occupied the remainder of the evening. Among the speakers were Mr. Sheil, Sir R. Peel, Mr. O'Connell, and Lord Stanley, who closed the debate. The House, at three o'clock, divided. The numbers were—for the rejection of the Lords' amendment of the fourth clause, 324; against it, 238. Majority for its rejection, 86.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

Manchester and Cheshire Railway Bill.—Reported. Report to lie on the table, and to be printed.

South Durham Railway Bill.—Time enlarged for report till Thursday next.

MONDAY.

Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill.—Committee revived: leave to sit tomorrow.

Glasgow and Falkirk Railway Bill.—Three petitions of owners and occupiers of lands, houses, or premises, through which the railway is intended to pass, complaining of the non-compliance with the standing orders: referred to the committee on the bill.

London and Blackwall Railway Bill.—Petition of inhabitants of messuages, lands, and hereditaments, in the parish of St. Anne, Middlesex, against the bill: referred to the committee on the bill: counsel ordered.

South Durham Railway Bill.—Petition of inhabitants of Whitby in favour of the bill: ordered to lie on the table.

Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill.—Petition of landowners and inhabitants of Clontarf against the bill: referred to the committee on the bill; and counsel ordered.

TUESDAY.

North of England Railway Bill.—Petition of gentlemen, landowners, and others, of Easingwold, in favour of the bill: ordered to lie on the table.

London and Croydon Railway Bill.—Petition of Edward Aynsford Sandford, Esq., against the bill: ordered to lie on the table.

London and Brighton Railway Bill (Stephenson's line).—Petition of inhabitants of Steyning against the bill: referred to the committee on the bill.

Durham (South West) Railway, and South Durham Railway Bills.—Petition of inhabitants of Norwich in favour of the bill: ordered to lie on the table.

Glasgow and Falkirk Railway Bill.—Petitions of heirs, tenants, and inhabitants of Cumberland: proprietors of lands and heritages in Old and New Monkland and Cadder (two petitions); and owners of lands and heritages in Cumbrae and Falkirk: referred to the committee on the bill.

Mr. SPEAKER reported the royal assent to the Birmingham Coal Company Bill; the Imperial Continental Gas Association Bill; the Brandling Railway Bill; Carlisle Docks Bill; and the Dundee Harbour Bill.

London and Croydon Railway Bill.—Report further considered; amendments agreed to; and the bill ordered to be ingrossed.

Thomas Horns Railway and Dock Bill.—Report further considered; amendments agreed to; clause added; and the bill ordered to be ingrossed.

Tremouth Railway and Harbour Bill.—Further consideration of report deferred till Tuesday next.

Preston and Longridge Railway Bill.—Report further considered; amendments agreed to; clauses added; and the bill ordered to be ingrossed.

WEDNESDAY.

Edinburgh, Leith, and Newcastle Railway Bill.—Petition of inhabitants of Edinburgh against the bill: ordered to lie on the table.

British North American Bank Bill.—To enable the proprietors or shareholders of a company, called 'The Bank of British North America,' to sue and be sued in the name of the secretary for the time being of the said Company," presented, and read first time; to be read second time.

South Durham Railway, and Durham (South West) Railway Bills.—Petition of sheriffs of the city of London, complaining of the opposition offered to the said bills by the great coal-owners, as tending to maintain a monopoly in coal, and praying for inquiry referred to the committee on the coal trade.

THURSDAY.

Thomas Horns Railway and Dock Bill.—Read a third time; clauses added; amendments made; and the bill passed.

Durham (South West) Railway Bill.—Reported. Report ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having in your valuable paper of this day again observed a lengthy epistle, containing the libelations of my old antagonist A. B., may I be allowed, through the same medium, to trespass for a few moments, and endeavour, as far as my humble capacity will allow me, to set him right on one or two points, on which apparently carried away by the ardour his subject inspires, A. B. has been led into what I cannot but deem gross misrepresentations. A. B. states that the Common Council of London, in particular, having taken up the subject, has induced him again to enter the field, as a sworn enemy to coalition and monopoly. Now A. B. must have a far higher opinion of that "proverbially enlightened body" than the inhabitants of the metropolis, to notice their speculations on any subject. He furthermore states, that on visiting London in the "middle of winter," he was sensibly struck by what he evidently considers the misery resulting from want of fire; and although A. B.'s observations appear to have extended no farther than the "lodging-houses" of the metropolis; on that, and that alone, he ventures to build an hypothesis, and consider, that what he witnessed in evidently one of the lower grade of those houses, extended to all stations and all classes. He then wishes (with very kind intentions, no doubt,) to transplant us to his own district, where we might see the comfort arising from a "good fire," conceiving that the "sight" alone "would" double our consumption when we got back. Now this will do with persons who live in remote districts, and who have no means of judging of the truth, or the contrary of an assertion of this nature: pity will be the predominant feeling in their minds towards the destitute state of the inhabitants of the metropolis; and although in the port of that metropolis there were last year sold 2,298,812 tons of coal; they no doubt will consider we were, during the inclement weather, perishing with cold.

In opposition to this I will state, that in no part of England is the poor man better supplied with firing than in its capital; he cannot expect to get it so cheap, or at any thing like the price at which the inhabitant of a coal district is enabled to procure it; but his rate of wages here is far higher than it would be there, and what may be considered a trifling disadvantage on one side, is counterbalanced by many and great advantages on the other.

I think A. B. stated, some time since, he was "not" acquainted with the coal trade; he, nevertheless, in his last epistle, speaks very confidently as to the large profits derived by the London coal-merchants. I would for a moment recall his attention to his former assertion, and state, that no part of his letter proves his ignorance of the subject on which he is writing more than this observation; and, in furtherance of this idea, he proposes the formation of a public company for retailing the coal to the mass of consumers: he adds, "what says C. C. to this?" My answer is, I, in common with every body else at all acquainted with the trade, laugh at it, as utterly impracticable and ridiculous, and not possessing one of those claims on public feeling that even the most absurd bubbles of our own day can argue for themselves. The only scheme to which in my mind A. B.'s "Retail Coal Company" has any affinity, was one started, amongst many others, a short time subsequent to the South Sea scheme many years ago, "for making deal-boards out of sawdust."

Since the period at which I first addressed you, several companies have been formed, and among others, the "Durham County Coal Company," who state in their prospectus, that they have purchased several current-going collieries, and intend to open out new fields of coal; but, with very different views of the subject to A. B. (doubtless because they do not understand it so well), the gentlemen forming the committee of direction come into all the regulations at present existing for the management of the London trade; and without which they know their company would not last a month.

Other associations have been started; one called the "Middlesex Coal Association;" what they purpose doing, or what wonders they mean to achieve, is beyond my ability to discover; however, one thing seems certain, that they mean to destroy the northern monopoly, as it is called, though in what way, I think they would be puzzled to inform us.

And may I ask what benefit A. B., with his visionary schemes of "public-spirited coal companies" means to effect towards the suffering population of London? Does he mean us to have coals again at 15s. or 16s. per ton, as in 1833? Does he think his "public-spirited coal company" (supposing it was in their power to destroy all wholesome and existing regulations of the trade) would pay a very large dividend to the unhappy shareholders at that price? or does he think that the reduction of 6d. or 1s. per ton on the price of coals, (I deny that with a greater reduction than that on the present price any company would pay, after their expenses, a common interest of four per cent. for money sunk,) "the consumption of this great city would be doubled one-half?" No; the only parties that would be benefited by a company at all, would be the directors and paid officers. They would, doubtless, state to the public what an eligible investment it was for capital, and what large and sure returns it would undoubtedly make—to whom? Why to themselves alone; and that this would in the long run be found to be the case, is the opinion of all the parties practically connected with the coal trade here; and as such, though it may be a trifling point, I may add, that the real contents of the coals, as they are raised from the mine, is only about half an ounce in the quintal."

Of this I am perfectly aware, but instead of giving the mean produce of the whole mass of ore extracted from the mine, as your correspondent would have preferred, I adopted the more usual, and, I believe, the more intelligible mode, of stating the produce of the *clean ore*, as is generally done in this country, when speaking of the gross produce of a mine.

In the original article, a comparative statement is given of the statistics of four celebrated mines in Europe and America; and as regards the first on the list, it is expressly stated, that the produce of the *clean ore* was no much per cent., implying, of course, that a similar plan had been adopted with regard to the other three, which are minutely arranged under similar heads of comparison.

On referring to the original article, therefore, your correspondent will find that there is in reality nothing calculated to "mislead the reader," or to require the explanation with which he has favoured you.

The standard of comparison is, indeed, so common, and so generally used, that I am rather at a loss to perceive how any misunderstanding could have arisen, even when the article appeared in a detached form in the *Mining Journal*.

That his time and talents should have been employed in giving publicity to so much falsehood, and directing public gaze to such ill-timed observations.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Hampstead, June 6.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have seen in your last week's paper Mr. PERCIVAL JOHNSON's reply to my charges against him relative to his conduct at the late East Cornwall meeting, and surely a more weak and unmanly effort to creep out of the disgrace he had fallen into on that occasion was never attempted. It will be evident to every reasonable person that if he could have confuted any part of the accusation he certainly would have done so.

He says, "with a person evidently possessing so little information on scientific knowledge upon the subject he writes, I decline entering into any controversy." Did you ever, Mr. Editor, hear such a lame excuse? What! is the truth of no force unless it comes scientifically? This, indeed, is the "march of science" with a vengeance.

I accuse Mr. Johnson of lending himself to a party, and making declarations which he knew, or ought to have known, were utterly false, and stated the matter circumstantially, so that he might have a fair opportunity of refuting the charges, if he had any grounds for so doing. In this you and the public will see that he has completely failed; and although he has endeavoured to shelter himself under the cloak of science, it will be found too flimsy a protection to defend him from being pierced by the flaming sword of truth.

But as Mr. Johnson has taken his stand so boldly on scientific ground, I cannot yield even that field to him without one decisive struggle. He must first prove that I am so "evidently deficient" on this point as he would have the world believe, and I shall give him a fine and immediate opportunity for so doing.

My practice in assaying of ores has been much greater than Mr. Johnson's; therefore, if I am inferior to him in this important branch of my profession, I deserve, and will submit, to be most severely punished.

To bring this affair at once to an issue, I now challenge Mr. Johnson to compete with me in making assays on every species of the ores of silver, copper, tin, lead, antimony, and iron, for a wager of one hundred guineas.

Expecting Mr. Johnson's reply and acceptance,

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

Callington, June 7.

JOHN BUDGE.

ON SCIENCE, AS APPLIED TO MINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Many years have not passed by since tin was considered the only metal worth searching for in Cornwall. Then, if a miner chanced to find, as we must presume he frequently did, mass of ore, no matter what its quality or character, so that it bore a resemblance in colour to the staple commodity, it was at once pronounced to be tin—to doubt or question his judgment was but little better than heresy, and the doubter was often met by the doublet with the following well-known query, "Well, if 'tisn't tin, what is it?" This was a poser—the ore must be tin, for it could be nothing else. Thanks to science and the march of intellect, times have changed—the miner has become somewhat of a mineralogist; that which was once supposed to be mundic,[†] and therefore worthless, he now finds to be yellow copper—rich grey-black and red copper ores have supplanted the old names of iron and black jack,[‡] bestowed on them, and the common galena, or lead ore, has been found to contain a large portion of silver. The latter has also been found, in its native state, as well as combined with other metallic substances, and in many districts native gold has been discovered. The miner now knows yellow copper from iron pyrites by difference in colour, form of crystal and hardness; the former yielding to the knife—the latter not. He knows also, that the yellow copper ore of Cornwall produces on an average from thirty to forty per cent.: the grey about eighty, and the red oxide near ninety per cent. of pure copper: but of mineralogy, as a science, he knows very little. By experience and attention he can recognise in the mass such minerals as he commonly meets with; but he is too often unacquainted with their more minute physical or chemical characters, and many substances, valuable to the mineralogist and geologist, altogether escape his attention. Now I consider it essential that all persons connected with our mines should be better informed on this subject, and I beg leave to suggest, that a nook in your excellent journal be occasionally devoted to an article or two on mineralogy; it would, I am satisfied, be acceptable to your mining readers, and might be the means of inducing many to become acquainted with that most interesting science. To me its study has been, I may truly say, "a hobby-horse" for many years, and being sometimes engaged in mining matters, I find my knowledge, trifling as it is, of infinite service; and though by residing in London I cannot now avail myself of the opportunity of collecting "at the pit's mouth," as was my practice whilst living in the country, yet I trust that the time may again come when I shall be able to take my ride as heretofore.

Before I conclude I would add another suggestion—that the captains or agents of our English mines should be invited, by special note in the *Mining Journal*, to communicate to you for publication, the names of the several minerals (earthy as well as metallic) found in the mines under their superintendence: this information would be of no small value to scientific men, and particularly those who have made geology or mineralogy their favourite study. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THE MINING JOURNAL,

FOREIGN MINING ASSOCIATIONS.

	SECRETARY.	OFFICE.	PART. DAY.	BOARD DAY.	GENERAL MEETINGS.
Anglo-Mexic.	James Farrell	7, St. Helens's-pl.	15th.	1st and 2d Tu.	
Bolivian	Alex. Allen	9, Austin-friars	1st ..	Alt. Thu. at 12	March 31
Colombian	John Chapman	3, Freeman's-ct.	12th.	Alt. Thu. at 2	3d Thurs. in June & Dec.
New Granada	Fred. Grellet	22, Austin-friars	"	1st & 3d Tu. at 12	
Copiapo	J. B. Foord	32, Broad-street	"	Alternate Tu.	
General Min.	J. M. Maude	26, Throgmorton-st.	15th.	Monday at 11	1st Thu. May
Mexican	B. Mounteney	26, Throgmorton-st.	1st Tu.	Wednesday at 1	
Nat. Brazilian	J. Luckcombe	8, Tokenhouse-yd.	"	Alt. Fri. at 12	1st Thu. May
St. John's El R.	"	"	"	"	
Minas Ger.	John Mather	18, Old Broad-st.	15th.	1st Wed. and day before Pkt.	

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.			
Colombian	3, Freeman's-court	16th.....1.	
Central Agricultural Society	"	17th.....1.	
Peran Consols.	London Tavern.	29th.....1 for 2.	
Anglo-Mexican	St. Helen's-place	6th July. 1.	
Redmoor Consolidated	London Tavern.	6th.....12 for 1.	
United Mexican	London Tavern.	27th.....1.	
East Wheal Strawberry	London Tavern.	29th.....12 for 1.	

CALLS.			
Albion Copper	5th June	Barclay and Co.	
New South Mine	10th	Stone, Martin, and Co.	
Treleigh	10th	Vere and Co.	
South Polgoon	10th	20, New Basinghall-street.	
Hawley Railway	26th	Ransom and Co.	
Alten	1st July	Williams, Deacon, and Co.	
Cornwall Great United	31st	Masterman, Peters, and Co.	

DIVIDENDS.			
Anglo-Mexican Mint	6th	1st December.	

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOUR.
Royal Geographical	21, Regent-street	Monday	9 P.M.
Antiquaries	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal	Ditto	Thursday	8½ P.M.

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The Funds, and City Intelligence	ib.	Commercial Intelligence	ib.
Re-establishment of the Stannary Courts of Cornwall	ib.	Sale of Ores.—Prices of Shares, Metals, &c.	ib.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ROYAL IRISH MINING COMPANY.—In reply to a Correspondent we have much satisfaction in informing him we have learned on good authority that the Company have made arrangements for the disposal of the mines, whereby 20s. to 25s. per share may be calculated upon as a return. We congratulate our correspondent on the result.

ST. JOHN'S EL REY MINING COMPANY.—We must defer until next week, the insertion of the correspondence of this and other companies.

L. N. R. is informed that No. 44, which will appear on the 25th inst., will complete the second volume. The Map of Cornwall, with a Table of Contents and Title Page, will be given in an early number.

PROPOSED ALTERNATION IN MODE OF PUBLICATION.—J. B. D. must not arrive at hasty conclusions, the matter is not yet determined upon. We shall not only consult our own interests, but the wishes of friends, in the course we may pursue.

LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENT.—Will our friend be more punctual. We have no letter this week. Our Liverpool List, therefore, remains the same as quoted last week.

COMPLETE SETS.—We have lately succeeded in making up one or two sets, but are still without copies of Nos. 1 and 2, which we shall be happy to purchase.

REVIEWS.—Notices of several works intended for review are deferred until our next.

We must decline inserting B's communication, even as an advertisement.

GEOLICAL SOCIETY.—We are compelled to defer the report of the meeting until next week.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 11, 1836.

The mania which has existed for the past few months is at length subsiding, followed, as we augured, by a lethargy and apathy on the part of the public, ever attendant on that degree of excitement which has of late prevailed. No longer are Railway Shares in demand; prices are in some instances maintained, from the apprehension on the part of the holder, that to force a sale of a portion of his interest would be to reduce the value of the remainder, from the depreciation which must attend a sale when the market is in so unhealthy a state as it now is. The natural sympathy which pervades the Share Market, as it does that of Foreign Loans, creates also a distrust or disinclination to embark in Mining pursuits; for as we find that with a fall of Spanish, or any other Stock, all Foreign Bonds are affected; so is it with Railway and Mining Shares.

The attempts (many of which have, we are glad to say, failed) to foist on the public, concerns as valueless in themselves, as the projectors, have at length disgusted the public; and we hope, ere long, to find legitimate enterprise fostered, and the abortive schemes of the day meet the result they so deservedly merit.

The present moment is one which we consider may be rendered available with advantage to the capitalist, who, without regard to prices in the market, will maturely deliberate on the prospects of the several adventures which have been undertaken within the last twelve months; and having ascertained the competency and respectability of those on whom the management devolves, embarks in the undertaking. There are, we have no doubt, many Companies, whose shares are at a price far below their intrinsic value, insomuch that an unfavourable report or disappointment attendant on one mine, is sure to affect the value of others in its neighbourhood, and occasionally even in the county in which it is situate, not to observe on the state of the market.

In thus observing upon Mines and Mining companies, we cannot but remark on the proceedings of the "East Cornwall Mining Association," and as it affords an opportunity of advertizing to the rules, regulations, and system of Scrip Companies, we avail ourselves of the present occasion to direct the attention of our readers to the subject. It will be remembered that some six weeks or two months since, a preliminary meeting was held, when a requisition was passed, calling on the directors to convene a meeting, for taking such measures as were deemed necessary. The meeting was accordingly convened, and certain resolutions were passed, and that the report be received, approved, and

printed. More than a fortnight has now elapsed since the meeting was held, and yet no report has appeared. Charges were preferred, such as called for inquiry and refutation on the part of those whom, it was alleged, had been guilty of the abuses to which reference was made. Yet the matter is hushed—no report is printed—and thus the resolution of a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors becomes a perfect farce.

We should not perhaps have noticed this particular instance (for we were in the outset averse to the report being circulated, as containing charges which were to form subject matter of inquiry for a committee), did it not involve a principle, which all must admit to be one on which the existence of Scrip Companies depend. Without a deed of settlement, with crude and imperfect rules (for such they are in general) we here find a company, which at a meeting resolve on certain measures, but which measures are not carried into effect by the executive, while the proprietors possess no power to enforce them; hence the deduction may naturally be drawn—if that resolutions carried, after a lengthened and animated discussion, can thus be shelved, it is a mere mockery to hold meetings, as the same course may be pursued in one case as in another, however important may be the tenor of the resolution which may be passed.

We now take leave of the subject, expressing our sincere hope, that ere many months elapse we may find Mining enterprise generally attended by those profits which may naturally be calculated upon, and which are ever consequent on the application of talent, when guided by integrity and economy.

The Coal trade has not only formed a subject of controversy in our columns, but has also been animadverted upon on different occasions, and the "Monopoly," as it is so called, treated on in no measured terms at several public meetings which have been held.

We believe that an erroneous opinion is too generally entertained, and that in many instances matters are discussed, and opinions given by parties who have a profound ignorance of the subject, and whose love of justice and patriotic spirit may be said to be confined to their desire to obtain popularity—no matter what means are used, so that the end be obtained.

Within the past few weeks several companies have been formed for working collieries, and for the supply of the London and other markets; and we must confess, although we consider much wrong has been done the coal-owners, that we can see no reason why joint stock associations should not be formed for working collieries as well as mines, iron-works, banks, railways, or indeed any undertaking where a large capital is necessary, and which may be employed not only to the advantage of the capitalist, but to the public, and we believe that in many cases the latter will take the precedence in the advantages that may be obtained.

The increased consumption of coals is in itself a subject of serious consideration; the export of coal from the rivers Tyne, Wear, and Tees, with the contiguous shipping ports, being at the rate of increase, as we are credibly informed, of nearly one million of tons annually; and hence the necessity of fresh pits being opened to supply the increased demand. In London alone the increase will be found to be considerable, as shown by the following official returns:

In the year 1801, importation	1,031,685 tons.
1825,	do. 1,856,666 do.
1829,	do. 2,018,975 do.
1833,	do. 2,010,409 do.
1834,	do. 2,078,685 do.
1835,	do. 2,298,812 do.

In the present year, the importation is expected to exceed 2,400,000 tons, while from the great increase of steam-engines, gas-works, and population, the consumption will, in all probability, be considerably augmented.

It appears by reference to the lists published by the Coal and Corn Committee, that there are 150 different descriptions of coal imported for the consumption of the metropolis, which are thus classed:—Best sorts, 20; seconds, 50; inferior, 80. It must, therefore, be apparent, that the consumer uses a larger proportion of the inferior coal to that of the best quality; and if we take the price of the best coal at 21s. 6d. per ton, and that of inferior at 16s., it will be seen there is a difference of 5s. 6d. per ton. Now, as coals are sold in the north by the Newcastle chaldron, of fifty-three cwt., it is clear that the 5s. 6d. per ton difference in the two descriptions of coals is equal to 14s. 6d. per Newcastle chaldron; consequently, the buyer in the north, in paying 28s. 6d. for the best coal to bring to market, can only afford to pay for the inferior 14s. per Newcastle chaldron; and as the cost of working collieries, whether for best or inferior coal differs but little, it is evident that in one respect at least the proprietors of "first quality" have a monopoly, which the establishment of companies, by the outlay of capital, and the opening of new ground, must tend to explode, and thus be beneficial to the public. To effect this, however, the Directors should be well acquainted with the nature of the undertaking they profess to manage, and their attention should be directed to the working of the collieries, and not the shares, while their salaries should be something in proportion to the profits divided between the proprietors. That there is a fair prospect of undertakings of this nature being attended with success there can be no doubt, and they will in all probability have a beneficial effect, more especially so far as the consumer is concerned.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY MORNING.

The operations throughout the past week call for but little observation. Consols for Account have remained steady at 91s. 92, with but little business doing. Exchequer Bills have continued at our last quotations, 12s. to 14s. premium, and India Bonds 1 dis. to 1 prem. Bank Stock 210*½*. In the Foreign market but little variation has taken place, and the business has been very limited. Spanish Five per Cents. leave off 40*½*; at which price, with a slight fluctuation, they have been since our last. The Share Market is in a great degree deserted. Some business has been done in one or two of the Railway Companies; Stephenson's Brighton line having receded to 11*½* premium, but have since recovered to 13. London and Greenwich are also heavy, at 5*½* premium. In Mining Shares a decline has taken place in the Imperial Brasilian, the last price of which was 29*30* per share. The demand for money in the commercial world continues; on the Stock Exchange, however, it may be said to be rather easier.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 10.—The Metal Market, though stationary in its prices, may be considered firm, with a slight tendency to advance.

BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 9.—METAL MARKET.—COPPER.—This market has remained steady since our last report, although it is thought that the great advance which has taken place in every department of the metal market has, in some degree, reduced the sales of new copper, as each manufacturer, from being unable to raise the prices of the orders unexecuted, has collected all his scrap and useless patterns to melt, instead of purchasing new metal. An advance in the manufacturers' prices must be made, as, from the appearance of the market, no reduction in the price of ores is likely to take place. Tin copper, as per our last, 11*½*s.; cake, 11*¾*s.; best selected, 12*½*s. SPELTER remains the same for the present, although our correspondent at Hamburg informs us that the price there is 2*½*. 16s. 1d.; therefore, when the duty of 2*½*. is paid on it, and the expense of transit is added from Hamburg to Birmingham, we cannot see how this article can be sold for less than 30*½*. the present price. TIN has shown no change since our last, blocks 12*½*l.; refined, 12*½*l.; grain, 12*½*l.; bars, 12*¾*l.; ingots, 12*½*l. 10s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 8.—About 2,000 bales of cotton have been sold to-day, at Monday's prices,—viz. 50 Pennants, at 13d.; 80 Surats, 7*½*d. to 7*¾*d.; the American from 9*½*d. to 11*½*d.; and Orleans at 11*¾*d.

REDRUTH.—See the table of Sales of Ores.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STANNARY COURTS OF CORNWALL.

We have hitherto omitted all mention of the proceedings adopted by the Mine Committee, because we considered it right to permit the members which compose it to discharge the important duties intrusted to them without interference on the part of the press. In common with the county of Cornwall, we reposed unlimited confidence in the zeal and ability of the committee, and we were inclined to allow them to pursue their undisturbed career unshackled and unassailed by the suggestions of criticism.

It is true that reports have reached us of divisions in these councils, and we have long awaited the result of their labours on a question of such vital importance, not only to resident members of the mining community, but more especially to that class who adventure their capital, and stake heavy interests in Cornwall, as "foreigners"—to this class we belong, and the time has arrived when it becomes a positive duty in us to direct the attention of London capitalists to the proceedings of the County and Duchy of Cornwall, on the important subject of re-establishing and extending the jurisdiction of their local mining courts.

All persons seem to be agreed on the expediency, and, indeed, necessity of tribunals for the cheap and speedy administration of justice in mining affairs. They are founded on principles of convenience and propriety, wholly distinct from the general question of local courts, as advocated by Lord Brougham, on which so many persons entertain different opinions. The only question to be considered, and which, it seems, has occupied the attention of the committee, is the proper mode of constituting the courts.

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

"Then, as if to obviate the inefficiency of a non-resident judge, for occasions especially local and immediate, it is proposed, 'that the vice-warden be assisted by a superior legal officer in the quality of registrar, who shall be constantly resident' (at Truro as the central town), and have power not only to prepare the interlocutory business, and that of the courts, but to grant injunctions *ex parte* in the absence of the vice-warden. Now, to this essential part of the proposed Bill, for such I deem it to be, my protest applied, and to this and the points that bear upon it the present remarks are principally directed."

Lord Falmouth proceeds to detail the reasons for preserving the Stannary Courts, and he states they were "founded upon these admitted premises":—

"That there were two chief reasons for preserving our local mining courts, with such improvements as the Duke of Cornwall and the mining interests might conveniently adopt—

"First, the wants of the mining community are especially local and immediate.

"Secondly, the matters to which they relate *sui generis*—they are of a peculiar and isolated kind.

"It is aptly stated by Mr. Basset, in his published remarks, that there seems to be no more ground for asking for provincial courts in Cornwall than in Yorkshire, except in what is peculiar to the mining interest; and Mr. Hill, in a letter circulated before the first general meeting in November last, and evincing a degree of knowledge and research most creditable to its author, has remarked that in Germany, in America, and in all parts of the old world and the new, where minerals have been extensively worked, the necessity of local or especial tribunals for administering justice in cases so instant and peculiar as those which mines must occasion, has been felt and provided for.

"If this be so—and so it will be found to be—what becomes of the efficiency of a visiting vice-warden, to reside where he may please, and to be without an efficient and judicial deputy for the local and immediate business in his absence?—for such, as I shall presently show, the proposed registrar cannot be. Courts resting for their expediency upon instant efficiency are to be established, and the judge who can alone hold them may live 250 or 500 miles off! These are to be held upon his visitations, 'once, at least, in three months'; and, indeed, he cannot, in all probability, hold them much oftener if he should so reside.

"It does appear to me that this plan for establishing a single non-resident judge is inconsistent with the only principles upon which the mines of Cornwall can properly and peculiarly claim their local jurisdiction."

His lordship proceeds,—

"I now come to the great argument urged, it will be remembered, in the local committee, in favour of the plan for one judge and the semi-judicial registrar, namely, that it would save expense, and a consequent assessment upon the mining produce. Surely an argument little worthy of our rich and prosperous community, when the pure and perfect administration of justice is the object in view, and untenable even on the very principle of saving that is professed in it; for will not the most perfect courts of which the case admits, amply repay a much larger assessment than the one *furthering* in the *cause* that will be required, by the confidence which those courts will inspire? (*especially in the case of absentees and foreigners*), and which they otherwise never can command?" Had this been the argument of our forefathers, what would now have been the courts and judges of the land? What an argument which, when his Majesty has graciously signified his wish to comply with our mining wants, we Cornishmen can consider a wise, a worthy, or a politic one!

"But will the plan in question be economical? It is proposed to have a single judge, and a registrar capable of executing the most important functions of granting injunctions, but not capable of acting otherwise judicially in the judge's absence, which will be at least during two-thirds of the year.

"The salaries are proposed to be as follow:—For the vice-warden, as judge of both courts, £1,500.; the secretary, £100.; the registrar, with the above powers, £500.; the prothonotary, £200.; a collector, £30.—Total, £2330.

"Now take the alternative here recommended:—The vice-warden for the equity court only, £1,200.; a secretary, £100.; the resident steward as common law judge, £700.; the present steward to be registrar and prothonotary by himself or deputy, and to have besides his £200., £150.; collector, £30.; too little, £50.; perhaps to the steward's salary £100. may be properly added.—Total, £2,200.

"Where then will be the saving? It will be a saving in real efficiency, in constitutional principle, in purity and sound policy alone."

"In point of principle, the serious objections to a single judge are these, which well-informed men will understand and reflect upon. He must preside over both of the courts—the court of equity and the court of law; when an issue (question of fact) arises in that of equity, he, the same single judge who has first directed it, must try it with a jury in the court of law, and then adjudicate in equity upon the verdict returned. For this there appears to be no precedent in point. The Court of Exchequer has been quoted; but there five judges exist, and where issues are tried in the law court, the judge in equity who directs them has other judges to sit upon them. Even there too the inconvenience had been so great, that the Lord Chancellor mentioned it, the other day, when introducing his Chancery bill, and the discussion which then took place seems exclusively to fit the inadmissibility of confounding courts of law and equity, involving such immense interests as those in question, by the appointment of one and the same judge to preside over them.

"Besides, is it not of great and admitted importance to guard against the frequency of appeals? If so, then I can hardly conceive surer means, not of preventing but of multiplying appeals, than the plan proposed; for will not parties naturally question the *directions* of a judge who may come into his common law court to try a question of fact already biased by the view he may have taken of the case which it affects in his other court of equity?

"Then *injunctions*, which may or may not bear upon the very existence of mine, must be attended to; and the registrar, otherwise a ministerial officer, cannot, upon any received principle or precedent, be allowed to grant them.

"As to their being subject to the vice-warden's confirmation, of course, upon the statement of the registrar, they would generally be confirmed; but we must also suppose, that in some cases the injunctions of the semi-judge in Cornwall will be dissolved by the real judge in London, or at Brighton; and then the shortest possible answer from him must occasion considerable delay. Are the miners in Cornwall prepared to concede this unprecedented power to the registrar, when the delay of one week upon a wrong injunction may subject their concerns to irreparable ruin?"

Lord Falmouth concludes as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I now submit to your judgment these as the main reasons, which, after the maturest consideration, induce me publicly to state, that I agree with the four legal gentlemen whose opinions are before the committee, those of Messrs. Basset, Freshfield, Hill, and Scott, and disagree with so much of the committee's votes as relates to one instead of two judges, and to the points immediately connected with that most important question.

"I think, with the above gentlemen, and, as I know, with other large land-owners, that whether the vice-warden were to be resident or not, there should be two judges; and, if the vice-warden be unrestricted as to residence, my reasons for this opinion must then become stronger. I do not think the single judge so unrestricted can be efficient, or that the registrar can be properly allowed the power above-mentioned. I also think that the difference in expense cannot be such as to justify a thought even if the value of principles and confidence in the courts were set aside."

"That there must be a trifling assessment on the mining produce, probably about one £1000., is now pretty generally agreed. The regulated fees of the courts, with business multiplied to any thing like the extent of our increased mining transactions, may, and probably will, reduce, if not redeem, even this trifling charge. In the time of Mr. Thomas, whose efficiency was by all acknowledged, the causes were found to average the number of twelve, even; and, since that period, in number as well as produce, our mining transactions in Cornwall are increased beyond all calculation.

"Sure am I that in all matters where the principles of justice are to be administered, in all matters especially which depend for their results upon the perfect confidence of a large and intelligent community, the purest and the simplest system of judicial policy will be found, as it ever has been, the most efficient and the best."

We certainly agree with his lordship; and it is a feeling very prevalent with those gentlemen we have consulted on this subject, that one judge will not meet the wishes or wants of the mining community; and if these courts are intended to deserve the respect and confidence of foreign capitalists, they must be assimilated in principles and practice to the superior courts of the land. We cannot consent to cumber capital, or submit ourselves to the tender mercies of a judge who is "half a horse, and half an alligator," may swallow up mine and adventurers, and exercise functions and honours wholly unknown in this kingdom, and utterly at variance with the principles which are recognised and acted on in the Courts at Westminster.

For the present we leave this subject, satisfied that the clear and able pamphlet of the noble chairman of the Mine Committee, will have due

* The fifth judge was appointed when the Welsh Courts were altered, and one of the six judges sits constantly at chambers.

† It is now shown to be rather in favour of the two judges, one at least to be resident, than otherwise.

weight with our readers and the public. We for the present are satisfied to protest against any such mongrel functionaries as that contemplated, and we hope it will not be persisted in. If, however, it really be the intention of the Duchy of Cornwall to construct such a court, and such officers, we think it right to state that London capitalists, who at the present moment possess so large a stake in Cornwall, will appeal to Parliament against so preposterous and unconstitutional a measure.

We beg the attention of our readers to this subject, and, if necessary, we venture to suggest the expediency of a public meeting in London, to consider the expediency of opposing the construction of such a court as that contemplated. By the way, when is the country to have the benefit of a Nullum Tempus Act, as graciously promised in the autumn of last year? The session wears apace, and it is time it should be at least introduced.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

The first annual general meeting of this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern on Monday last, the 6th inst.

T. P. CHAMPION, Esq., in the chair.

The chairman having first read the advertisement for convening the meeting, proceeded to read the following

REPORT.

The directors, in meeting their co-proprietors, according to the regulations of the company, have to lay before them a full account of all their proceedings.

The proprietors are aware that this company was formed for the purpose of working two lead and silver mines in the north of Cornwall, called Wheal Hope and Wheal Thomas. The former had been worked by a steam-engine to the depth of sixty-five fathoms, and a large quantity of ore raised, when it was abandoned from the inadequacy of the steam-engine, and the low price of lead at the period. The latter had been recently opened to the eight fathom level, and held out very promising appearances: but the want of sufficient power to keep the water under, caused the temporary cessation of working the mine by its former proprietors. The object of the directors, therefore, was to remedy these evils.

The first step taken was the erection of a water-wheel at Wheal Thomas, to enable the shaft to be sunk below the eight fathom level; by the aid of which the engine-shaft was sunk nine fathoms, the lode cut, and levels driven on it east and west. At this point the seventeen fathom level having been extended east and west upwards of fifty fathoms, and good ore ground discovered, a cross-cut was commenced for the purpose of intersecting the south lodes, one of which is known to be about eighteen fathoms from the shaft; after driving ten fathoms the water in the shaft increased, and fears were entertained that more water would be produced on cutting the south lode. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to suspend the cross-cut, and sink the engine-shaft nine fathoms deeper, so as to reach the old, or Wheal Thomas, lode at that depth. This has been effected; a cross-cut driven from the shaft, and the lode cut, after two fathoms driving: and the directors are happy to state that the lode has much improved in depth; the ores from the seventeen fathom level producing seventy-three per cent. lead, and twenty-eight ounces silver, while, at the twenty-six fathom level, it has produced eighty-two and a half per cent. of lead, and thirty-nine ounces of silver. Fourteen tons three-quarters of ore have been sold of the first named quality, at £6. 19s. per ton of twenty-one cwt.; and about twenty tons (the produce of last month) remain on the mine. But the directors, considering the price of £6. 19s. very inadequate to its value, have made arrangements for the future sales of the produce deliverable in London: and they are happy to add, they have sold, as a beginning, thirty tons of lead ore of the same quality, at £7. per ton, being at least £1. per ton more than the price in Cornwall, after paying carriage; rendering the expediency of the company sinning their own ores very doubtful.

The top water at Wheal Thomas having materially fallen off, and having met with an increase from the lode at the twenty-six fathom level immediately after cutting it, it is necessary, for the further prosecution of the working of the lode at this level, that flat-rods should be brought from the engine at Wheal Hope, which will be immediately proceeded with, and will be completed within two months. This will enable the further sinking of the engine-shaft in the first instance nine fathoms deeper, and open eighteen fathoms of backs in ground, of which nine fathoms, between the seventeen and twenty-six fathom levels, are known to be good; and the indications at the bottom of the twenty-six fathom level justify the expectation of a continuance of good ore ground between the twenty-six and thirty-five fathoms. In the mean time the cross-cut at the seventeen fathom level is again proceeded with, in order to intersect the south lode before alluded to, which it is expected to reach in about six weeks, and will then be continued onwards to the Budwick and other lodes in that direction which is considered good mineral ground.

In closing their report on Wheal Thomas, the directors cannot but express their gratification at the present condition and future prospects of this mine, which is already in a state of profit.

Wheal Hope.—The first operation at this mine was the erection of the steam-engine, which was advantageously purchased, not only as to price, but also in the saving of time, as the founders were then so fully employed, that they would not contract for the delivery of steam-engines in any reasonable or certain time. The engine on the mine at the former working was a thirty-six inch cylinder—that purchased by this company a sixty-three inch—which made it requisite to enlarge the shaft to admit pumps of the proper dimensions, and which has caused the delay in unwatering the mine. The shaft has been now cut down to the fifty-eight fathom level, and the water forked to the sixty-five or bottom level. The twelve, twenty, twenty-eight, thirty-eight, and forty-eight fathom levels have been recently cleared and secured. The twelve and twenty-eight fathom levels are being driven on the course of the lode, which is large and kindly, producing muriatic and stony stones of ore. In the rise at the thirty-eight the lode is large and similar to the above. About this spot, from the present indications, lead may be expected to be raised from one day to the other, as, during the former working, thirty tons of ore were raised in one month from a rise in this level. The fifty-eight and sixty-five fathom levels are being cleared. In the back of the thirty-eight fathom level are four tributaries, and the fifty-eight fathom is sufficiently cleared to admit of two men on tribute. Enough of ore is seen in the fifty-eight and sixty-five fathom levels to admit of an increased number of tributaries when these levels shall have been cleared, and which will be in the course of this month.

During the past month seven tons of ore have been raised from this mine, which are dressed, and sold together with the twenty tons from Wheal Thomas, and at the same price; and from the present appearance of the mine, this quantity will be considerably increased after this month, when the levels being entirely cleared, will admit of a great addition of tributaries.

Considering the short time that the company has been established, the directors cannot help hoping that their fellow-proprietors will approve of the measures they have taken, and agree with them in opinion that as much progress has been made in the development of the mines as could have been expected. They will continue their best exertions; and have every reason to believe that at no very distant period the mines will amply repay the proprietors for their outlay.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Cost of Mines.....	1065 0 0	Deposits.....	7080 0 0
Expenses of mining and machinery.....	6418 3 7	First call.....	3277 10 0
Rent, printing, salaries, &c.....	317 1 10	Ore sold.....	219 11 9
Cash.....	2765 10 0	Interest on Exch. Bills.....	38 13 8
	£10,965 15 5		£10,265 12 5

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Calls.....	2765 10 0	Merchants' bills outstanding.....	663 4 5
Calls unpaid.....	222 10 0	May costs.....	420 0 0
Cash in Cornwall.....	60 0 0	Due.....	50 0 0
Old iron sold, not paid for.....	50 0 0	Balance.....	2084 13 6
Thirty tons of ore, ready for shipment.....	600 0 0		
	£2735 0 0		

The report and amounts having been laid on the table, the chairman read a report upon a mine which had been offered to the company, in the neighbourhood of Wheal Hope, the working of which, it appeared, was calculated to prove of great advantage to the company. The question, however, of the purchase was submitted by the directors to the consideration of the proprietors. After some discussion on the subject, it was determined that, as the mines possessed by the company were considered to be in a satisfactory course of working, it would not be advisable to add at present any other undertaking.

The report of the directors having been received and adopted, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That G. G. Webb and William Bruce, Esquires, be appointed auditors to the company.

That the sum of £600. per annum be appropriated and paid to the directors for their services.

The business of the day having been concluded, a vote of thanks was passed to the directors, and the meeting adjourned.

ST. NEOT AND ST. CLEER CONSOLIDATED MINES.

A meeting of the proprietors was held at Elliott's Hotel, Devonport, on Thursday, 2d inst.

J. DUCK, Esq., M.D., in the chair.

A report on the proceedings of the company having been read, Mr. U. Row, on behalf of the original proprietors, made a communication to the meeting, expressive of their readiness to place the affairs of the company in the hands of the proprietors generally, and submitted that certain resolutions should be passed as the bases of the regulations by which the company should be hereafter governed.

The several resolutions, which will be found in our advertising columns, having been unanimously carried, and thanks voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The second annual meeting of the proprietors of shares in this association, established for the purpose of extending the banking system in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, was held at the company's offices in Aldermanbury, on Monday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of receiving a report, and on other affairs.

J. S. BROWNRIKE, Esq., in the chair.

The secretary, after the election of directors had taken place, read the report. It stated the proceedings taken by the directors to commence banking in the colonies, establishments being now formed at Sydney, Hobart Town, and Launceston. Notes and bullion had been forwarded to the colonies to facilitate the operations of the company, and already the directors had transacted some exchange business in remittances to the colony. The total expense incurred up to the 31st December last was stated at £2,922., of which £749. 2s. had been expended in England, and £1,434. 4s. in forming the branches in Sydney, Hobart Town, and Launceston. The remainder of the subscribers' capital was invested in securities. The report concluded by the expression of a hope, on the part of the directors, that at the next annual meeting a highly favourable statement of the company's affairs would be made.

The report was adopted, and, after some conversation, thanks were returned to the directors, and the meeting adjourned.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

June 6.—I have much pleasure in informing you that the water is drained from the slate below the twenty fathom level, and we shall now commence sinking on the course of silver.

The Thirty Fathom Level East and West.—Lode much the same as last reported. The twenty fathom level west improves in appearance. In the ten fathom level and adit we have no alteration. The boundary or western shaft is down about seven fathoms from the surface. Lode large and promising.

J. MALACHY.

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CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.*

Eastern District, June 4, 1836.—Auditor's Report.—I returned from these mines this morning, and have now to transmit you the gratifying report of our last month's proceedings. In our western lode the end continues much the same as before; it has occasionally, for some feet, not been so good as the produce of the preceding month; but it has recovered again within these few days, and we are breaking good ground for tin, as in former months. In the eastern part of the mine we have done wonders in May. We had, as you know, fourteen men at tut-work—they paying per bargain all costs. The outlay for this pitch does not amount to 100*l.*, in May, for this part of our works; and I have the agreeable fact to add, that the fourteen men have actually broken stuff to the value of 500*l.*. The floors look rich indeed, considering that our works are so young; and we may challenge any mine in the county to equal us within the same period. The lode from whence it comes is looking as well as ever. In the early part of the present week a new discovery has been made in our eastern part: our miners call it a "lode plat"—it is dipping south, and the stones broken are exceedingly good. It is in whole ground at the adit level, about twelve to fourteen inches wide, and in soft country. The stones brought up present far better produce than our best work in this district, but I shall not venture to report it more particularly until we have tried the lode further. The Wheel pit is drawing to a finish, and I hope to report her at work in the first week in July; and the engine-shaft for the same, called Bullock's shaft, is going down with dispatch. Our agents have hitherto boasted that in all they have done, scarcely a stick of timber has been put under ground, such is the favourable nature of it; but in this shaft we find we use timber. At Wheal Julia we have completed the new whim at the engine-shaft, and are now securing the shaft, to which the adit is nearly cleared home, so that the agents say they will soon be "in course" at this part of the mine. The tin floors and foundation for the engine are also going on as well as possible.

Western District.—It seems quite clear, from the reports of the old miners in this district, that an excellent course of tin was left by the former workers for want of power to draw off the water. We are making preliminary works here, clearing adit, and sinking shafts—these are the works ordered: and we shall want a small changing house, smiths' shop, &c. Captain White, of Whiddon, recommends, when we are prepared, an engine of forty-inch cylinder for trying one part of this district.

St. Agnes District.—I was over this district on Monday last. The following is a copy of the Captain's report to me, dated that day. It applies to the north part of our sett, which extends to the sea. The limits are very extensive, and may be distinguished as north and south.—"I beg to hand you a report of our proceedings at this mine. We have several lodes in the north part of the mine, but our object at present is to explore on two or three of them which have been most productive in the Old Polberro mine, being a continuation of the same lodes. The northernmost of these lodes is the Old Polberro great lode, underlaying south. The south, or Mitchell's lode, runs northwards: betwixt these there are two other lodes, which have a very promising appearance on the backs. In order to explore these lodes, we are sinking two perpendicular shafts, Concanen's and Agnes'. In Concanen's shaft we have sunk twenty fathoms—nine men employed—giving at present 10*l.* per fathom, being a large shaft, qualified both for a footway and whinstone-shaft, or, if necessary, in some future period, for an engine-shaft. Agnes' shaft we have sunk fifteen fathoms—six men employed—giving 6*l.* 6*s.* per fathom. We have fixed those shafts so as to intersect the junction of those opposite lodes, about forty fathoms from the surface, according to their present declination. On the south, or Mitchell's lode, we are driving three levels into the hill on the course of the lode; viz., the deep adit or sea level. This will not only drain the mine of water to this depth, but prove the value of the lode. We have six men employed in this end, giving 5*l.* 5*s.* per fathom. In the second or middle level we are driving on the course of the lode, having but just discovered it; it is about two feet wide, producing good tin, having a very promising appearance, but not rich as yet—four men employed in this end—paying 5*l.* 5*s.* per fathom. In the upper and shallow level we have driven about thirty fathoms on the lode; notwithstanding, it is not more than ten fathoms from the surface; it has a most promising appearance. One bunch that we have gone through, a common end high, has turned out 50*l.* worth of excellent tin. From present appearances there is not the slightest doubt that when those deeper levels are brought forth, under this place, the lode will prove more abundantly productive, particularly as the junction of the lodes will be near this spot. We have six men in this end, giving 6*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. In the bottom of this level we are sinking a winze, which is also looking well—four men employed—giving 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. We have six men in the south part of the mine, but are not doing much as yet, only clearing the adit levels, securing the footways," &c. You should observe that our works are mainly directed to the north part of the sett, from whence, by means of the deep adit now taking in from the sea level, we doubt not that much profit may be made without incurring the expense of a steam-draught engine. In the south part we cannot effectually try the mine without an engine.

* We have inserted the above this week, but in future must decline so doing, not only in this, but every other instance, where the name is not subjoined to the report.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

June 4.—We continue to sink our engine-shaft very rapidly, the ground being favourable, and the water very moderate; our other operations are proceeding with as much dispatch as possible. RICHARD ROWE.

PERRAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

June 6.—We find all efforts to sink the engine-shaft (excepting by steam power) ineffectual. During the past we succeeded in sinking about seven feet, by virtue of drawing the water with a horse-whim. Just, however, at the present depth we have met with a redundancy of water, so as to preclude any further operations below the adit until the engine goes to work. We have not yet cut the lodes to the east of the disordered ground. The appearances on Anthony's lode, going west, are of a promising nature. On Wheal Hope lode, driving west at the adit level, we have an improvement. Within the last few days some rich stones of lead have been broke. In the cross-cut extending south, we have cut a large lode, composed of gossan and a quantity of mudi. No other alterations worth notice since my last communication. RICHARD ROWE.

ST. NEOT'S AND ST. CLEER CONSOLIDATED MINES.

Gosport, June 6.—We are now driving the shallow western level on the course of the lode, north of the Punch Bowl, which, though not rich, is producing some tin. The lode at the Punch Bowl has improved at the east end, but is also smaller. A winze is begun in the west end with evident improvement in descending. The shaft on the deep level is nearly down to the fifteen fathoms plat, from which we intend to cut John's lode at the next south. In the deep level, a considerable quantity of water having been cut down within the last few days, we anticipate reaching the first north lode earlier than was calculated. The quantity of tin stuff is still accumulating, very unexpected delay having taken place in getting the stamps ready, which is partly owing to the holidays, and the difficulty of getting a good engineer who is not busily engaged.

The Hatchet.—Since our last we have cut two new lodes quite as rich as the former. Our new shaft has made considerable progress, and the prospect here is most encouraging. At Wheal Bank it is intended to sink a shaft about thirty fathoms, at which depth we expect to find the lode of a much richer character. At Killiam and Trengale the lodes have much improved since our last. W. ROW.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

June 6.—The twenty-one fathom level, now driving towards Campbell's shaft, is eased, and enables us to reduce the price from 7*l.* to 6*l.* per fathom. The thirty fathom level, now driving east on the north lode, continues in thin ground. The forty fathom level, east on the north lode, is hard, and just as formerly for tin. The sixty fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, not quite so good as last reported, but the ground is not so hard. The winze and pitches are much the same as last reported. The pitch on Fisher's lode is better than on setting-day. This lode produces tin of very good quality. SAMUEL ROBINS.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Venture, June 6.—The middle lode at present is about five feet in size, not quite so productive as last week, but thin throughout. The ground on the cauter is eased a little. The lode is from twelve to eighteen inches big, and thin. The ground on Glow Hill lode is much the same as last reported. The ground in Rowe's winze is much eased; the lode is about twenty inches big, and producing tolerable work. The ground on middle lode adit level is favourable; the lode is large, carrying only three feet in the end; it has a promising appearance, and contains tin. The ground in Paul's shaft is very hard, but dry; we hope this ground will not continue long. We have two men stopping the back as we gain south; the lode is from six to seven feet in size, producing good work. I am happy to say we have just seen the south wall of the lode in the engine-shaft; its appearance so far looks to be favourable. We could soon prepare for market five to six tons of black tin if our stamps were supplied with water, having now several fathoms of good tin ground open. JOHN BRAY.

KERRICK MINING COMPANY.

June 6.—The only castings yet arrived are those referred to in my last report; and as our progress now mainly depends on the arrival of castings, some delay may be expected. In the erection of our stamps we have met with more than ordinary impediments, which will, however, be overcome in a few days, as we are very anxious on this point, as the trial about to be effected on the stent barrows will probably throw an unusual degree of light on the nature of our lodes, and their importance in depth. WILLIAM BROWNE.

WHEAL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.

June 6.—I have to inform you that the lode in the twenty fathom east is looking much more promising than for a long period; it is about fifteen inches big, with carbonate of iron and silver. The lode in the ten fathom level and adit is also very promising, with silver and iron, &c. I have much pleasure of informing you that we are daily raising rich ore above the adit level east of Wall's shaft. One stone of the ore has just been brought up, and weighs 10*lb.*—very rich indeed. J. MALACHY.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

June 6.—Since the date of my last report in driving the thirty fathom level north of Johnson's shaft on the lead lode, we have cut three other branches, composed of quartz, with very good stones of tin ores; they appear to be a lode disordered by its intersection with the lead lode; this can be ascertained by extending on them eastward and westward, which cannot be done until we have communicated a winze with this level (now sinking below the twenty fathom level) to improve the ventilation of this part of the mines. The lead lode, both in the twenty fathom level and the thirty fathom level north of Johnson's shaft, continues promising and productive as we approach the "whole ground" below the old men's workings further to the north. We are proceeding satisfactorily in sinking Johnson's and the engine-shafts, and the other operations of these mines. WM. PETERICK.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.

June 7.—Wheal Liberty engine-shaft is sunk under the sixty fathom level about three fathoms; the shaft at this time is in very favourable stratum of ground. Wheal Mithian engine-shaft is sunk under the fifty-four fathom level about five fathoms—still in a large course of mudi of a promising nature. With the exception of the above remarks, I cannot state the least alteration in these mines since my last report. We shall sample this day week about fifty tons. JOHN MIDDLETON.

CARN GREY MINING COMPANY.

June 6.—By tracing the disorder of Pitt's lode, it is gratifying to find that our ideas were correct, and that the leader or part of the lode is not destroyed, but heaved to the south; we have proved this the last week, and have now a good course of tin, on which we have placed two additional hands. We shall to-morrow commence a cut to bring in water to this part of the mine, for the purpose of stamping, dressing, &c., and with this advantage we shall be able to direct considerable attention to this part of our mine. At the deep adit we have seen Elder's lode to the eastward, and there it is very poor, so that we are now driving a cross-cut to cut another lode further to the south, which has a much more favourable appearance, and which we expect to cut in about a fortnight. WILLIAM BROWNE.

REDBRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Uny, June 6.—The sumpmen have been employed in the past week dividing and easing the shaft, and we are just about to make a beginning to drive the forty-four fathom level east and west of the said shaft. The lode in the thirty-two fathom level, west of Cock's shaft, is large, though not rich. The lode in the thirty-two fathom level, east of the engine-shaft, is just as I stated in my last. The lode at the twenty-two fathom level, east of Goodinge's, is about three feet wide, producing tin ores. The lode in the twenty fathom level, west of Cock's shaft, continues large, produces at present a small quantity of tin ores. The lode in Goodinge's shaft is about three feet wide, producing tin ores. There is no alteration in the winze bottom of the twelve fathom level, east of Goodinge's shaft, since my last. The copper ores we shall sample to-morrow, which will be from twenty-five to thirty tons, I believe. The tin ores we shall sample on Monday the 20th inst., and sell on the Thursday following; the quantity I expect will be about 3000 sacks. At Buckett's there is no alteration since my last. At Cijah, the lode in the thirty fathom level is small, and not rich. We have cut a lode in the twenty-fathom level cross-cut, west of the engine-shaft, and are about to drive west upon it. RALPH GOLDSWORTHY.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Busworgis Mine, June 6.—Elwain's engine-shaft is now sunk to a twenty-six fathom level, and we have commenced driving a cross-cut from its bottom to cut the lode, and are also preparing to sink Blunt's shaft from the fifteen fathom level, in the bottom of which there is some tin. The other parts of the mine are being prosecuted as before, but in them there are no alteration since my last.

Trevidelia Mine.—Both the ends of the ten fathom level, east and west of Lyon's shaft contains a little tin. We have this day commenced sinking the Seven Men (now Wood's) shaft from the ten fathom level, on the course of the lode, and in promising tin ground. We have also commenced clearing and repairing the same level south, to intersect the southern lodes. Our tin from this mine (about forty tons) will be sold to-morrow.

Hayle Consols Mine.—We are now making good progress in putting the parts of Harrisson's engine together, and hope to see her working before Midsummer, which will be a great relief to us, as we shall then be enabled to resume the stamps to great advantage. J. TREBILCOCK.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

June 4.—I beg to inform you that our engine-men and other tradesmen are getting on well with their work, and the sumpmen and men labourers are busy fixing the rods and pitwork in the different engine-shafts. The back of the adit on the north lode continues ore, but not so good as it has been, consequently we have suspended it on tut-work, and offered it on tribute, with some other places, but without effect, there being no tributaries in the survey. In the end on this lode we are continuing to open ground, and drain water that might affect the engine; the lode though kindly is small and not rich for ore. We have set the Wheal Christo shaft to sink by six men, one fathom at 6*l.*, but it will take a fortnight to make the necessary preparations before they can get the shaft cut down for fixing the pitwork, &c. W. SINCOCK.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

June 4.—The flucan and branch in the back of the twenty fathom level produced 522 oz. 13 dwt. 8 grs. per ton, exactly the same quality as the last general sample. There is 3 cwt. of it mixed with the former heap. Just as I was setting the various bargains, William Mathews brought up some good stones of grey oxide and wire silver, very perceptible; it must have been disengaged from the time I left him working in the back, whilst I was surveying and measuring the bargain at Henrietta. The lode in the rise, about four fathoms above the back of the twenty, is two and a half feet wide, with a deal of white iron, which is saved. The lode going west is large, a branch of mudi and iron, producing 74 oz. 13 dwt. per ton. East in the same level is just the same quality. The silver lode is cut in the new east shaft (commenced last Tuesday); the gossan is very strong, of a dark yellow, producing 9 oz. 6 dwt. 16 grs. in every ton of stuff. I think this is very encouraging, so near the surface. The west shaft is just the same quality; there is scarcely any difference as to the size of the lodes; very regular in both, a distance of sixty fathoms. There is no alteration in the ground in Lowe's shaft, but progressing regularly. The copper lode at the twenty-three going west at Henrietta is still five feet wide, with appearances of more copper, insomuch that I have increased the number of men from four to six. J. CARPENTER.

OLD MOOR MINING COMPANY.

June 6.—That destruction to all order called here "Parish feast," has occupied the last week, so that but little has been done either here or in any other mine in the parish, as Saunderson's lode has been driven on only about three feet, and though not quite so good still produces some good work; its size is not yet known. When I last wrote, we intended to put in stamps pro tem., in a situation where they could speedily be erected, but on further consideration we have, under the full impression that the greatest possible use will be required of our water power, determined on bringing a level to work it at the highest point we can, and are proceeding in this object. It will be recollect that the principal part of this sett, as well as Kerrow, has been streamlined over by tuners; and as the bottom of the level driving on Saunderson's lode is not more than six feet deeper than their workings, it is very probable if any notice can be taken of their operations, that other lodes known to exist in this sett, on being opened, will also present encouraging appearances. The shafts on the new plan are so far progressing without any difficulty, and we hope to succeed. The difficulty of procuring stone for our buildings is now removed, by bringing up a deeper level to the quarry, and all the stone work, except the engine-house, is completed. W. BROWNE.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Charlotte, June 8.—By this post we will receive the setting report for June, from which the board will perceive that I have suspended the driving of the fifty-two fathom level end west. I offered 16*l.* per fathom for driving it, but no one would except my offer, and as the lode in the end is at present poor, and the board wished me to suspend all tut-work operations that I could with consistency, I would not advance my price. The board will also perceive that I have for the time suspended the driving of the adit end, west on the north lode, and have set the men to sink a winze in the bottom of the adit level. This I did for the purpose of laying open a large quantity of unexplored ground through which the north lode and branches run. The lode and branches have proved very productive at the adit level and above, and no doubt will also prove to be so below; and further, the board will see that I have increased the number of labourers in stopping the back of the fifty-two fathom level on the course of the lode, although there has been a manifest improvement in the lode for the last two months, yet I have not been able to make a proportionate deduction in the tribute, in consequence of the existing call that every where prevails for labourers. The lode in the twenty-two fathom level end west continues promising, although not rich. I have set a pitch in the back of this level at 10*l.* in the pound. The lode in the fifty-two fathom level east is large, kindly, and yielding good stones of ore of excellent quality, but is disordered with cross-heads. The

lode in the forty-two fathom level east continues to improve, and the strata in which it is imbedded is of the most favourable description. All our works are progressing with spirit and regularity, and I am anticipating an increase in the out returns.

JAMES STEPHENS.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

June 4.—The adit end east and back of said level; lode in the east end about three feet wide, one foot good ore. The pitch in back of said level continues very good. Winze to sink near the adit end west. Lode in the west end is about five feet wide, two feet of fair quality. A pitch in the back of said level is suspended for the present, to get a winze communicated to the ten fathom level. The ten fathom level west, and back, Diagonal; pitch in back of said level, lode three feet wide, two fathoms of fair quality, about nine fathoms to communicate to the level driving east from James' shaft. Winze to sink in bottom of ten fathom level east. Lode four feet wide, coarse generally, but a good branch of ore six inches wide in the north wall. Back of said level suspended for the present, to get a winze down to the twenty fathom level. Ten fathom level, east of James' shaft; lode about three feet wide, eighteen inches of good ore. The twenty fathom level west, and back; lode three feet wide, very good, as also the back of said level. Twenty fathom level east, Diagonal shaft; lode four to five feet wide, but rather coarse in quality. A winze to sink in bottom of said level; lode much of the same appearance as above. It is intended to prove the lode in the bottom, and make a communication with the thirty. The thirty fathom level east, Diagonal shaft; lode four feet wide, with ore, but coarse in quality generally. Ditto west ditto, and back; lode five to six feet wide, with good floors of ore, produce four or five tons per fathom. The new Diagonal shaft; lode three feet wide, and a very kind gozzan. The thirty-six fathom level, east of Furlow's shaft; lode three feet wide, with stones of ore, coarse in quality generally.

FOREIGN MINES.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

Gongo Mine, March 19.—We last had the honour of addressing you on the 9th inst., since which time we have extracted a little gold from the back and sides of the fourteen fathom level, west of Goldsmith's shaft, and a little from the middle branch at the thirty-four fathom level. The stuff from these places continues to produce gold at the stamps. The stuff lately drawn from the old workings in the back of the seven fathom level at Shore's shaft, has answered very well at the stamps. The ground in the forty-one side level, west of Bayly's shaft, continues favourable for working, and a sample of the stuff from thence shows a little gold. The thirty-four side level, east of Lyon's shaft, is also in favourable ground for working. The other parts of the mine remain just as stated in our last.

W. TREGONING, N. HARRIS, W. BRAY.

Rio de Janeiro, March 30.—We wait upon you with copy of our respects of the 24th and 25th inst., and with your committee's dispatch of the 19th inst. just received, also with copies of correspondence from and to Gongo Soco, from the 23rd ult. to the 27th inst. The post has brought us a letter from Mr. Duval, dated Santa Anna, the 19th inst.

NAYLOR, BROTHERS, AND CO.

Rio de Janeiro, March 24.—The sailing of the packet being delayed, owing to the non-arrival of the branch packet from the River Plata, and the present good opportunity offering, we wait upon with copy of our respects of the 7th inst., original per Nightingale packet, and proceed to notice your unanswered correspondence, to which are now added your secretary's letter of the 11th January, received to-day by the Hindoo, and your dispatch of the 2nd February, received yesterday by the Ranger packet.

We had much pleasure in receiving Mr. Duval, who delivered to us your letter of introduction, and to whom we rendered all the service in our power during his stay. He commenced his journey to the mines on the 9th inst., but owing to a serious accident happening to Mrs. Duval by the falling of her horse, had only reached Santa Anna, the estate of the Marquis of S. Joas Marcos, on the 17th inst., and would proceed on the following day. He describes the roads to be in a terrible state. The five men and five boys who came out in the Nightingale were sent off, and we expect to learn their arrival at Gongo in a few days.

NAYLOR, BROTHERS, AND CO.

Rio de Janeiro, March 25.—We had last the honour to address you under date of the 27th February, whereof the foregoing is a duplicate, and on the 29th ult. we had the pleasure to receive your dispatch of the 3rd December, together with a letter from Mr. Duval, announcing his safe arrival at Rio de Janeiro. We also received your secretary's letters from Messrs. Collier and William Baird; the latter we immediately forwarded to Mr. Baird at Bonista. The Caza Grande is ready for the reception of Mr. Duval and family: but we are led by Mr. Duval's letter to us not to expect him before the 20th inst. We note the

THE MINING DISTRICT AROUND ST. AUSTELL.

THE MINING DISTRICT AROUND ST. AUSTELL.

It is well known in Cornwall that the tin and copper lodes are all found in or near the low mountain chains of granite which traverse the county in a longitudinal direction from the banks of the Tamar to the Land's-end, and that though copper is sometimes found in the granite stratum, and tin in the killas, the general rule is that the former is productive of tin, whilst copper is found in the latter, near the junction of the two; this general rule is strikingly exemplified in the St. Austell district. What is locally called the "higher quarter" of the parish of St. Austell, is altogether a granite range of considerable elevation, which also extends westward through the parishes of Rashe, St. Stephens, and St. Dennis, and over parts of St. Newan, and other adjoining parishes; it also extends northward and eastward over the parishes of Luxulyan, and into those of Lanhydrok and Lanivet—this district is very remarkable for its production of tin. There are, indeed, other districts in the county in which there are tin lodes of equal magnitude and richness; but the remarkable feature of this district is the universal diffusion of that metal in lodes and veins innumerable, and from the largest size to the most minute, insomuch that every valley or declivity—every channel through which at any period a rivulet or casual mountain torrent has descended in its progress to the sea, has been turned over repeatedly and the alluvial deposit carefully washed for tin, to an extent and with a profit far surpassing anything of the kind in any other part of the county, or in any other part of the world—and that, not only in our own times, but for many centuries past, as established by existing records, and, indeed, in all probability, without intermission for two thousand years or more, and yet until within a very recent period no attempt at mining on a large scale has been made within it; not that the stream tanners of ancient days were ignorant of the sources from which their tin was originally derived, for, in fact, the backs of the lodes were explored at remote periods, and worked upon to a very great extent, as is evinced by the innumerable shafts and levels, and stent or leaving, on the surface; but all these workings were necessarily confined to very limited depths by the utter impossibility of getting rid of the water by the means then available, for except on the borders of the granite range, where the accumulation of surface water in some instances becomes greater, and the declivity at the same time gives the advantage of falls, draining the mines by means of that element has obviously been impracticable; and although the improvements made in rapid succession in the economy of steam within the last half century have finally rendered its use general for every purpose to which powerful machinery can be applied, still this district has not participated in the advantage in an equal degree, even up to the present time. This has resulted partly from the gentlemen of the neighbourhood not having participated in the spirit of mining adventure, but principally from its having been considered as exclusively a tin district, and as of far less importance on that account than those districts which abound in the richer product of copper; tin also being a metal for which the demand has been far more limited, and the production of which by a very few mines of greater extent has been heretofore found sufficient for the market, and that at a depreciated price. Of late, however, the improvement of art and the extension of trade, particularly by the throwing open of the great East India market, have very greatly increased the demand for it, and a corresponding increase of price has been the consequence, which has given an impetus to tin mining that is altogether unexampled. The application of steam extensively has been the next obvious step; and accordingly steam-engines are beginning to appear on the hills in numbers, and in many instances with prospects of advantage to the adventurers of the most flattering character.

Beam mine is almost the only one in this district which has hitherto had any thing like a fair trial, on an extensive scale; and this trial resulted in a profit to the adventurers of more than fifty thousand pounds: the price of tin then having declined, the deep levels were abandoned and the steam-engines sold, though a shallow level has still unremittingly been worked with profit; the recent advance in the price of tin, however, renders it almost a calculation of certainty that it may again be worked to its full extent with very considerable profit. Roche Rock Mine is of more recent origin, and as yet is not sufficiently extended for profit; but here the quantity of tin produced is progressively increasing, and the more recent sales have begun to meet the cost, which it is hoped will soon be exceeded. At Buckler's Mine (which is the largest of the Charlestown consolidated mines), the quantity of tin raising is very great, although very little profit has yet been divided, but the product of the mine has in a great measure paid for the extensive and powerful machinery erected on it; and as this outlay will now in great measure cease, large dividends are calculated on, with every appearance of long continuance, insomuch that shares which from the commencement cost only thirty pounds, have recently sold for nearly eight hundred pounds. At Carne Grey, which is situated near Buckler's Mine, the time has been too short for much discovery; but several promising lodes have been opened, and are in course of exploration. At Kerrow, much the same may be said, with this addition, that a very kindly course of tin has been driven on for several fathoms in length, but cannot be prosecuted with advantage till the steam-engine, now in course of erection, shall be put in operation; and that the stent, or leaving, on the surface (of which there is an immense quantity) has been found to be so rich for tin, as to pay a handsome profit at the present price for stamping and dressing, and being at the same time the strongest possible indication that numerous and rich lodes exist beneath; since that leaving would not have been accumulated had not the production of great quantities of richer work induced the ancient miners to throw this to the surface out of their way. It is remarkable that this stent has long been the resource of the parish way-wardens for material to repair the roads; which, of course, is now interdicted. At Old Moor, a very rich lode is opened, and its magnitude is also proportionate to its richness; its width is not yet ascertained, further than that it exceeds fifteen feet; and it is said to be worth fifty pounds a fathom at least: should this continue, and it now presents every favourable indication of doing so, it will be a splendid thing indeed. Carelaze Mine, which is situated in the midst of those above enumerated, is worked entirely open to the light, and has been working in the same way perhaps for several centuries. The veins are here visible in the sides of the chasm: this mine is a great curiosity to those who would wish to see something of the nature of tin veins and lodes, without the toil and danger of descending by the dubious light of candles carried by themselves into shafts and levels; indeed, the chasm itself is a great curiosity, being probably half a mile in circumference, and above forty yards deep, and wholly the work of the severing labour of a few men—the working having been hitherto limited by the means of stamping the tin on the spot: here is an obvious field for adventurous enterprise. At Great Wheal Prosper a china clay work is applied to the mine, which operates with another class of speculators decidedly in its favour; it has the same advantages for tin as the other mines, in a geological point of view, and the lodes known to exist are numerous. From Wheal Anna, several returns of tin have been made, of very excellent quality; a steam-engine has recently been erected, and the mine being in the hands of very spirited proprietors, will have the trial which appears warrant. At St. Austell Hills the lode is large, and a steam-engine is in operation here also, with every appearance of spirited and judicious management; the lode is not rich, so far as has been yet discovered, but the hope entertained is, that it will improve at deeper levels, and the quantity at all events materially increase the chances of ultimate success. At Great Wheal Venture, in St. Dennis', the appearance of late is very greatly improved; and

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

the tin actually raised, it is said, will more than pay the cost of the works, though the means of stamping it are not yet provided. At the Gilley, in Roche, nothing has yet been done under ground, as the old stream tanners, who in the course of stamping first discovered the lode, worked it away from the surface to a depth of about ten fathoms, beyond which depth there has been no possibility of going without a steam engine—one is now completed, and about to commence working. The tin raised here by those streamers, about forty years since, was considerable in quantity, and of the richest quality, affording them a profit on their quarterly expenditure of three pounds for one on an average; and the concurring testimony of all the living witnesses is, that the lode was as rich at the deepest levels where it was necessarily abandoned as it had been at any part. At Breatye, a rich lode has been discovered, but a dispute about the right, prevents its being worked on at present; a rich lode has also been discovered at East Goss Moor. Of South Polgooth, I shall say nothing, a report having appeared in a late *Journal*. Old Polgooth differs in character from the above, in being situated in killas; it is one of the oldest mines in the county, and has produced large returns of profit, which it still continues to do; on the south of the granite range, and near it in a line running parallel with it, is a succession of copper lodes, beginning with Fowey Consols, and thence westward to Wheal Union, East Crinnis, Pembroke, Old Crinnis, New Crinnis, Apple Tree, the Charlestown mines—Giewan and Wheal Change—and thence under the town of St. Austell to Polgooth, South Polgooth, and East Wheal Strawberry, on to Grampound—all of which, as they extend westward, have an inclination towards the granite, and seem as they approach it to change their character from copper to tin; these mines have most of them been very productive. Fowey Consols, East Crinnis, and Pembroke, are still making profit; and from these and from Old Crinnis the profit realised must be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of pounds. Old Crinnis, New Crinnis, and Apple Tree, have recently passed into the hands of a new party, who are likely to resume the working with spirit; the absence of which in the mode of prosecuting them for some time past, has been thought by some good judges to have been the sole cause why the profit has not been adequate to the outlay. East Wheal Strawberry, in St. Stephen's, is a recent discovery as a copper mine, and the prospect in this metal is highly satisfactory; as a tin mine, it has been prosecuted for many years with alternate profit and loss; but in the absence of steam power the working has been carried on under great disadvantage, and been too limited as to depth, but a steam-engine is now being erected on the tin lodes also, in addition to that now working on the copper lode, and the proprietors do not seem to be sanguine without reason: there are several other mines in the same vicinity of a promising character, one of which belonging to the same parties is Wheal Hawkins. On the north of the granite range, the ground has been very little explored, but reasoning from analogy, it is very probable that numerous copper lodes exist there also; indeed, one has been discovered near St. Bennet's, on the road between Bodmin and the Goss Moor, which though as yet but four or five fathoms deep, has already produced some very fine coated yellow copper ore. This mine is called East Wheal Providence, and is one of those belonging to the Cornwall United Mining Association. Many other mines have been commenced, and the search after lodes is still continued with great spirit, but to enumerate all would require a pamphlet; in some of these, doubtless the appearances will prove fallacious and deceptive; while in others the want of judgment, capital, and even of respectability, in the projectors, hold out but slender hopes of success; it may, however, be stated with the greatest confidence that the whole district, with its tin lodes, its copper lodes, its china clay works, and tin stream works, is one of the richest and most extensive fields for adventure, and the most deserving of the enterprise, skill, and capital of the miner and speculator that can be found in any country, and therefore it is not wonderful that at present it attracts much attention, though as yet by no means commensurate with its value and importance.

H. Q.

GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH MINING TERMS.

(Continued from No. 38.)

Having completed our list of the Terms used in Cornwall, we now proceed to give those of

DERBYSHIRE.

Adit—A horizontal level taken up at the foot of a hill, and either driven on the lode or to intersect it, for unwatering or draining the mine at that level, and also occasionally used for bringing out the ores. The top adit is the adit first driven—deep adit the lowest adit driven—air adit is the adit driven purposely for ventilating the mine.

Arched—The roads in a mine when built with stones or bricks are generally arched; level drifts and horse roads, either when cut in coal or in other strata, are formed arch fashion in the cutting for better security.

Bank or bank—The face of the (coal) works or place where the miners are turning out the coal, sometimes called bank face.

Bar master—An officer who superintends the lead mines.

Bar mote—A hall or court in which trials relative to lead mines are held.

Basset—The outcrop of the strata, when a substance as coal appears at the surface it is said to basset; also sometimes used to signify the upper end of the works, as the basset or upper end.

Bearer or borer—A large piece of timber to support the cistern and pumps in an engine shaft.

Ballard—Dusty lead ore.

Belt—A strap to which is attached a chain, by which coal miners draw the loaded barrels of coal.

Bender—A piece of iron attached to trunks or barrels to which the pit rope is affixed.

Bind—Indurated clay; a name given by miners to any indurated argillaceous substance.

Binghole—A hole through which the ore is thrown.

Bingplace—The place where the ore is laid ready for smelting and measuring.

Boring bit—A piece of steel placed at the end of the borer.

Blast—The air introduced into a furnace.

Blasting—A hole made with a borer in which gunpowder is introduced, which being confined and set fire to by a match, forces off a portion of the rock or lode; the process is called blasting.

Board... An adit is driven "board" when it runs in a transverse direction.

Board gate... to the grain or face of the coal.

Borer, Auger, or Drill—A round piece of iron, the one end steamed.

Bone—See Bender.

Bouse—Lead ore as cut from the vein.

Bread—The face of the (coal) workings.

Brettis (or coal mines)—A quantity of wood packed together, and the interstices filled up with slack or rubbish.

Brettis way (ditto)—A way or road in the mine supported by brettises, built up on each side after the coal has been wrought out.

Bucker—A flat piece of iron with a wooden handle, used for breaking or crushing the ore by hand.

Bucklers, or Tucklers—Small chains put round the ends when loaded in corves, to prevent them from falling off.

Buddle—A frame made of wood and filled with water in which the lead ore is washed.

Buddling—Washing inferior ore lead to free it from extraneous matter.

Bule—A piece of wrought iron to put round buckets or clock doors on large pumps, to hold them in their respective places.

Bunding—Wood placed on which the refuse cuttings or deads are thrown.

Butty—In collieries a person who contracts to raise coal by weight or measure.

Clink—Whinstone.

Cop, or Lid—A flat piece of wood placed between the top of the punch and the roof of the mine.

Cut ditch—A substance also called Tundstone, being sometimes clay, sand, and pyrites of iron; at others, a kind of earthy scoria not unlike lava.

Chair—Used in drawing up ore or coal.

Chisel—See Drill.

Churn-drill—A large drill from four to six feet long, commonly made with a chisel point at each end.

Cleft—A wedge.

Climb—A hook with a spring to prevent its unscrewing.

Coffer—Coffering is heating a quantity of clay round the brickwork in a shaft to prevent the water coming through, and to hold it back in the strata.

Constrade—A small building.

Colliery bailiff—Superintendent of the colliery.

Cope—To agree to get lead ore at a fixed sum per dish or load, or other measure.

Coper—One who agrees to get lead ore by bargain.

Corf—A square frame of wood to load coals on; a kind of sledge used to carry ore from the miners at work to the shaft bottom.

Crop—The weight of the incumbent strata after the coal has been partially worked out.

Crib, or Curb—A circular frame of wood, either pinned or screwed together, to serve as a foundation for the bricking in a shaft.

Cross-cuts—Roads or levels driven in a diametrical direction, across the range of the vein.

Cross bar—A lever from six to eight feet long.

Cupido—A small furnace, worked by blast.

Crib—See Crib.

Cutting—An air course set up at either end of the work after the coal has been wrought out.

Crosses and holes—When a person discovers a vein, and has no means to possess it for want of stowes, he marks the ground with crosses and holes, by which means he possesses it until he can procure stowes.

Dam—Dams are made for various purposes underground, either for holding back water or noxious vapours, such as choke or fire damp. They are generally built either with sand or clay.

Dam—A square frame of wood to draw coals from the work to the main roads underground.

Deads—Cuttings of stone of no use, attle or rubbish.

Deep level—The water-course leading to the engine shaft, being always the deepest adit in the mine.

Drift—A compass used to take bearings in mines.

Dialling—Taking the different bearings of the various ways, gates, &c. in a mine; surveying.

Dish—A measure containing fifteen pints, Winchester measure.

Door in a mine—Is sometimes used to open and shut, to increase the circulation of air.

Dresser—See Loading pick.

Drift—The excavation made for a road underground.

Drill—An instrument for boring shot and other holes.

Driving—Cutting and blasting horizontally, applied to making a level or adit.

End—An adit is said to be driven end when it is in a line with the grain of the coal.

Ending—An adit driven in a direction with the grain of the coal.

Slice—The shaft or handle of a pick.

Face—The face of the coal is at right angles with the grain.

Fang—A niche cut in the side of an adit or shaft to serve as an air course; sometimes a main of wood pipes is denominated a fanging.

Faunder—Refuse lead ore requiring to be dressed finer.

Fault—An intersection of the strata.

Feigh—The refuse washed from the lead ore.

Flat—Flat work, &c., when a vein, &c. is horizontal.

Forks—Pieces of wood used to keep the side up in soft places.

Founders—The first thirty-two yards of ground worked.

Fundershaft—The first shaft that is sunk.

Forefield—The face or extent of the workings.

Forefield end—The farthest extremity of the workings.

Prosing—Entering a mine or vein in the barmaster's book.

Fuze—Straws or hollow briars, reeds, &c., filled with powder.

Gallery—A drift or level.

Gate—Road or way underground; it has various uses, either for air, water, or for bringing out the mine, coal, &c.

Gin—The machine by which the coal or ore is raised from the mine.

Gobbing—The rubbish remaining after the coal has been extracted.

Grove—A mine.

Grommets—Walling up a shaft, instead of timbering, to keep the loose earth from falling.

Hade—The underlay or inclination of the vein.

Hadings—When some parts of the vein incline and others are perpendicular.

Hangbunch—Part of the stowes.

Hanging side—The wall or side over the vein, or to which it hangs.

Horn—A line running horn is at an angle of 45° with the face of the coal.

Jackhead pit—A well sunk inside the mine for various purposes.

Jackhead pump—The house water pump of an engine is sometimes so called.

Jig pin—A pin used to stop the machine in drawing when necessary.

Judge—A staff to measure underground work with, viz. the hole in coal work.

Jump—A large borer, an iron instrument worked by hand, and steered at each end like a chisel bits.

Kreel—A sparry substance found in the vein composed of calcareous spar, fluor, and barytes.

Kibble—A bucket used for drawing up ore out of the mine.

Kilt—A wood vessel of any size.

Knits—Small particles of lead ore.

Knocking—Lead ore with spar as cut from the vein.

Knockstones—A stone used to break the lead ore on, but sometimes it is a piece of cast iron.

Leap—The vein is said to leap when a substance intersects it, and it is found again a few feet from the perpendicular.

Leadings—Small sparry veins in the rock.

Level—An adit, gallery, or sough; generally, the main water-course in a mine.

Lid—See Cap.

Limp—An iron plate used to strike the refuse from the sieve in washing lead ore.

Loading pick—A pick made purposely to cleave or rive up coals, and prepare them for laying on the curves.

Loch—A cavity in a vein.

Lot—A certain proportion taken as dues for the lord of the manor, or owner of the mine.

(To be continued.)

SHEFFIELD AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—A meeting of the general committee of this undertaking took place at Woodhead, when it was reported that the amount of capital subscribed was nearer 2,000,000/- than 800,000/-, the amount proposed. The shares are to be allotted in the following proportions—3500 by the Sheffield committee, 5500 by the Manchester committee, who have both applications for twice their number, and 1000 to be reserved. It was determined to increase the capital to a million. Instead of the first instalment being to be paid, as had been proposed by 1/- per share on notice of allotment, and 4/- per share on signing the Parliamentary contracts, it was resolved, that 5/- per share should be paid within a fortnight after the allotment. In order also to ascertain beyond dispute the best line, it was also determined, that the country should be re-surveyed by Mr. Vignoles and Mr. Locke, *separately*, each to report and furnish estimates. In case Mr. Locke's engagements should be such as not to allow him to undertake the work, some other eminent engineer will be employed.—*Sheffield Iris*.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHAMPTON RAILROAD.—Tuesday night, an inquisition was held before Mr. Payne at St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, on the body of Daniel Price. The deceased was an excavator employed in forming the line of the projected Southampton railroad, which has already been carried in an arched tunnel under the Wandsworth road, which it crosses near the Plough public-house, and is thence continued across Clapham towards Kingston. The deceased was at work at East Sutton, near Kingston, and on the afternoon of the 24th of May, having undermined a mass of earth at the depth of about six feet, he got upon the top to force it down with a crowbar; while so engaged, the earth unexpectedly fell in, and he slipped into the fissure, which opened close under his feet, and he was buried up to his neck in a tenacious marshy soil. His comrades dug him out with as little delay as possible, and carried him on a stretcher to Kingston, where a surgeon attended him, who declared him to be only bruised. His comrades, not satisfied with the professional opinion of the surgeon, had the man conveyed to this hospital, where it was ascertained he had three ribs fractured, and the pelvis crushed. He died from these injuries. The witnesses satisfactorily proved the event to have been purely accidental, and stated that every care was taken to prevent accidents.—*Verdict "Accidental death."*

CASE-HARDENING.—It is not perhaps generally known amongst mechanics that the salt called prussiate of potash is now much used in case-hardening. The process is easy, and saves a great length of time. The method is to powder the salt and tyrrinise upon the iron which in a state of redness—it will run like oil; and when plunged into cold water, will be found as hard or even harder than iron case-hardened in the usual way.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

AUSTRALIAN METEOROLOGY.

BY DR. LIOTSKY, OF SYDNEY.

[Extracted from "The Colonial," a New South Wales paper.]

It is now generally acknowledged that there exist certain laws, by which the seasons of the globe are governed; and it is known that the different zones exercise in that respect a mutual influence upon each other. One of the greatest agencies, which influence the annual temperature of the globe, are those vast accumulations of ice, which circumnavigate and compose the two poles. But as the northern hemisphere contains in that quarter a great extent of continents which modify the formation of ice, and influence its action upon the surrounding atmosphere, it is principally the south pole, whence changes and actions upon the terrestrial meteors are derived. This also will be one of the reasons why, in a few years, the eyes of the learned will be eagerly turned upon this land of natural wonders and anomalies. It would be a lengthy and idle question to inquire, whether it is the northern or southern pole, or the tropical and temperate zone—which originates now, or originated primordially, any change of terrestrial meteors and seasons—namely, to inquire if a superabundant formation of polar ice depresses the temperature of the other zones, or, *vise versa*, a cold season in the latter impedes the comparatively great formation of ice in the former regions. Suffice it to say, that a great accumulation of ice at the southern pole must necessarily refrigerate, not only the surrounding oceans, but far more, the winds, which thence blow over the continents of the new and old world. If this statement is true, as it might be supposed from the high southerly latitudes in which icebergs are sometimes observed floating on the ocean, the next season in Europe and America will be a very cold one. We have now been four years in New South Wales, but in none of these have we had such a protracted and intense cold as in the present. Before the last rains in the beginning of November, there was no rain in Sydney for four months, although this coast of New Holland is generally visited with sufficient rain; in the interior, there was no rain, before the last alluded to, for seven or eight months; but all parts of the colony were visited with cold, and even frosty weather. In June and July last, there was much white frost in Sydney; and it was our intention to have taken thermometrical observations every hour for several days, but we were prevented from doing so, by reasons to which it is unnecessary here to allude. About that time, much snow fell in the valleys of the Australian Alps, so that a number of cattle perished. But it was in the month of June that we observed a phenomenon which we consider to be unknown. In that month we made an excursion to Botany Bay. There is a fine hill about six miles from town, where a quantity of grass trees (*xanthorrhoea hastifolia*, R. Br.) are to be met with, whose flower-spikes appear like so many gigantic torches. Their appearance, however, was much changed this year; the spikes, which were enough progressed in their inflorescence, were the less changed, as they possessed sufficient vegetative vigour to withstand the influence of the preceding frost; but the appearance of the younger ones was most extraordinary; some of them were reflected only at the top of the spikes, but in the youngest, the height of which did not exceed one or two feet, even the *pedunculi* (flower-sticks) were scalded by the frost—they had lost their green colour, looked brown, and were all more or less crooked, like shepherd's hooks; they were so destroyed, that they have certainly neither blossomed nor fructified. The fact, that in a semi-tropical country, native plants are ever thus destroyed by frost, is perhaps a new one; and, moreover, this observation may become in future an indication of the temperature and quality of the subsequent season, useful to the farmer and horticulturist. In the present case, it was drought and continually cold weather; we had only a few days of vernal weather, but continual fresh southerly gales. On November 28, the town and its environs were visited by a heavy hailstorm, and the temperature of the present moment (November 27, 10 P.M.), in the open air, is 57.8°, water in vessels, 57°. All this combined, would incline us to augur that the next season at home will be a very cold one; of the plausibility of which assertion, we will be informed in due time.

ON THE FOSSIL FISHES OF SCOTLAND.

BY M. AGASSIZ, F.G.S.

The high geological antiquity of the greater part of the stratified mountains of Scotland gives a peculiar interest to the investigation of their organic remains; as they lead us to the knowledge of the condition of our planet at a period in regard to which we possess only a few insulated fragments of information. The molluscs, zoophytes, &c., of these formations, have been examined by many, but the remains of vertebrate animals have been but little investigated; and of fishes, we are acquainted with those only which have been described and figured by Messrs. Sedgwick and Murchison, and which have also been noticed by Cuvier and Pentland. The occurrence of a large number of these was known, but no particular information as to their nature was communicated. For a long period M. Agassiz has been anxious to have an opportunity of examining these interesting fossils, and this has been afforded him by the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh.

The collections which have afforded him the most important materials are the following: That of the Royal Society, which, through the unwearied exertions of the secretary, Mr. Robinson, contains many remarkable remains from Burdiehouse; Dr. Trail's collection, containing many interesting fishes from Orkney; Lord Greenock's extensive series of ichthyolites from the coal formation, and especially from Newhaven. In Professor Jameson's possession is a large head of a fish from the old red sandstone of Forfarshire, of which Messrs. Murchison and Sedgwick have shown M. Agassiz a less perfect specimen, but one which exhibits the other parts of the body. Mr. Torrie submitted to his examination an extensive collection of fossil fishes from Caithness, similar to those described by Messrs. Sedgwick and Murchison; and also some fishes from Gairnie, first noticed by Mr. Murchison, who also described their geological position.

Of the fossil fishes not from Scotland which he has seen on the present occasion, he will take another opportunity to speak.

As to the determination of the Scottish fishes, he remarks generally, that they all belong to two orders of the class, viz. some to the order of Placoidian fishes, Agass. (Cartilaginei, Cuv.) but the larger number to the division Ganoidian fishes, Agass., and two to the section Heterocerci, in which the upper lobe in the caudal fin is longer than the lower.

In the old red sandstone there are two species from Glamis, Forfarshire, viz. one species of the genus *Cephalaspis* (Ganoidian), which has hitherto been found in this formation only. The most remarkable characters of this genus are the shield-like covering of the head, which is prolonged backwards in the form of two horns, as in the Trilobites, and the manner in which the eyes are placed near each other on the head. The other species belongs probably to the genus *Hyodus* (Placoidian), but of this only an ichthyodolite has been seen.

The fishes from Caithness and Orkney approach one another most nearly; though amongst the latter there are several new genera, and in all eight species. Those from Caithness seem to belong to two species only. Amongst the Orkney fishes there are two very remarkable genera, resembling the Acanthodes of the coal formation, also having very small scales only, and the other, the Cheirolepis, instead of having the spine, is provided with a row of small scales. M. Agassiz has been convinced, by the examination of many specimens, that the genus *Dipterus* has two dorsal fins and two anal fins, which sometimes are opposite one another and sometimes alternate; and these are types of two genera, the Diplopodus and the Pleiopodus.

The fishes from Burdiehouse are also very numerous; in their characters they agree with those of the coal formation, but are more removed from those of Saarbrück than are the remains found at Newhaven.

The most remarkable amongst them is an animal which, from the structure of its teeth, might be considered as a reptile, and which must have been of very considerable dimensions; but which, from its skeleton and its scales, is decidedly a fish. This animal forms a new genus, under the name *Megalichthys*, and confirms the opinion formerly expressed, that we observe in older deposits organic remains which, with the usual characters of their family, unite the characters of the types which have made their appearance at a more recent period. Unfortunately, no perfect specimen of the *Megalichthys* has been found, and it has not been possible to bring together all the different parts of the skeleton. Another new genus, related to the *Amblypterus*, has a long dorsal fin extending beyond the ventral fin and the anal fin, and may be named the *Eurostoma*. The

other species belong to the genera *Pygopterus* and *Amblypterus*. Very large ichthyodolites occur not unfrequently, and seem to belong to the genus *Hyodus*.

At Newhaven eight species occur, of which some bear a considerable resemblance to the fossil fishes of Saarbrück, though still distinguished from them by some characters. They belong to the genera *Pygopterus*, *Amblypterus*, and *Paleoniscus*; and there is one species which will, in all probability, form a new genus, as it differs considerably from the genus *Acrolepis*. Placoidian fishes are also found, but only in fragments, so that their specific characters have not been determined; and there are two other species, of which small traces only have been obtained.

In the coal formation of Fifeshire, a new specimen of *Paleoniscus* has been found.

M. Agassiz remarks that it may appear strange that he should consider the Gairnie fossil fishes as belonging to the coal formation, but they seem to be so nearly related to that deposit, that he cannot regard them as of much more recent origin. There are three species; namely, one *Cheirolepis*, one *Paleoniscus*, and a third, of which perfect specimens have not yet been obtained.

From this short notice it must be evident how important the study of the fossil fishes of Scotland is for advancing our knowledge of the beings which existed before the oolithic period, and how much we may yet expect from future careful investigations.

CARN BREA.

(Continued from No. 41.)

Alfred was now assiduous for the preservation of his kingdom. Those unquiet Danish spirits who spurned Christianity, and preferred their former roving life to being settled peacefully among their countrymen, he generously suffered to depart out of his territories. He organised his forces, and posted them in such situations as observation or experience pointed out as being most favourable to the descent of fresh depredators; and he provided a formidable navy, which constantly navigated the surrounding coast, and repelled many a daring foe from the British shores. The ancient Cornish formed their policy on his admirable model; hence Cornwall and Carn Brea reposed in security under the adoption of his wise regulations, and beneath his powerful protection. Historians ascribe the conquest of Cornwall to Athelstan; but it is more than probable that the valour, the wisdom, the justice, the fidelity, and above all the Christian deportment of Alfred, did more towards the Cornish conquest than all the subsequent prowess of the Saxon arms. This wise and patriotic policy led to a conquest of the right sort: it subdued the grateful affections of the Cornish heart to himself. The bright example of this virtuous prince so powerfully enforced his precepts, that it was not long ere the bosom of every subject glowed with the sacred flame; the Cornish were actuated by reciprocal principles, and the once implacable enemies were soon indissolubly knit together in the fraternal bonds of Christian fellowship.

We might here treat largely of the blessings enjoyed by Cornwall consequent on this happy union. But having already dwelt much more at large on the history of Alfred and its connexion with Cornwall than we at first intended, we proceed, passing over the subsequent period, to the reign of Ethelred. In this reign the happy tranquillity which had so long pervaded Cornwall was again disturbed by Danish depredations. That turbulent people had mustered so strongly, and had landed in Britain in such powerful bodies, that the Saxon prince was unhappily driven to extremities; meanwhile a powerful band had marked out Cornwall as their prey. The fleet containing these daring pirates hovered for some time about the Cornish coast, as if undetermined where to land, and were closely watched by the inhabitants, who hastened from shore to shore, in order, if possible, to prevent their disembarkation. At length the enemy drew off, and nothing more was seen of him for a considerable time. The Cornish fondly imagining themselves rid of the pirates became gradually more remiss, and at length they broke up their concentrated forces. Scarcely, however, had the Cornish militants reached their homes, before the hostile fleet reappeared, and standing directly for the shore, the enemy succeeded in landing a considerable body of his forces at a creek containing a sandy beach, situate on the northern coast just opposite Carn Brea. The scattered inhabitants were again hastily concentrated, some few of whom arrived in sufficient time to annoy the enemy while landing; but after a stubborn though ineffectual resistance they were obliged to retreat, driving before them their flocks and herds, and carrying with them such valuables as the urgency of the case would permit, which, together with their wives and babes, were hastily secured in the general depository at Carn Brea. The Cornish forces were soon assembled, and under the command of a descendant of the celebrated Howel, they advanced to meet the enemy on an open plain, about midway between Carn Brea and the north coast, where, in a desperate battle, the Danish predators paid dearly for their temerity in landing on the Cornish shores. Neither the written nor traditional records of this remote era are particular in stating the number of Danes which on that day were placed *hors de combat* by the ancient Cornish. But, until within a very recent period, three large barrows which were raised over the ashes of the slain, bore ample testimony of the fact; and from the size of these silent witnesses, the number could not have been inconsiderable. These ancient barrows are now all but demolished; and that Danish dust which for centuries found its repose therein, has, within the memory of the author of these papers, been appropriated to the enriching of that soil which in its animated state it had dared to desecrate. This was a proud day for Cornwall. Carn Brea was providentially preserved from Danish depredation, and the song of thanksgiving was raised by congregated thousands to the Giver of victory, from the summit of the venerated tor.

(To be continued.)

SMELTING OF COPPER ORE.

The following curious historical notice of some of the earlier establishments for smelting the copper ores of Cornwall is extracted from Pryce's "Mineralogia Cornubiensis":—

The first Cornish copper ores (in order, I suppose, to avoid having the process of smelting divulged,) were carried to Bristol. A palpable mistake was committed in this case, as it was necessary to sustain a double expense of carriage. This was, however, soon rectified; and most of the different companies erected their copper works in some spot of Wales, convenient for the carriage of the coals from a neighbouring colliery; and likewise with the advantages of a little harbour. It is a circumstance of some importance, while we consider this affair, to observe, that, as the numerous fire-engines employ a large fleet of colliers to supply their demands, so the back-carriage of the ore is by no means so considerable as it would otherwise be. But let us turn our eyes to the flourishing state of Swansea, Neath, and those other parts of Wales which have been so very fortunate as to become the factories of the different copper companies; and let us consider those populous towns as owing their existence and wealth to our indolence and inattention. The evil hitherto has seemed irremediable to the spiritless inhabitants of our county, from the vast opulence of the different companies, whose interest it must be to support the present system, the channel of their wealth. They know that it would require a greater purse than any one or two private gentlemen are able to furnish. It was however attempted, about seventy years since, by Mr. Scobell, at Polruddin in St. Austell, with whom Sir Talbot Clark and Mr. Vincent joined, where the first piece of copper ever made so in this county was smelted, refined, and brought to perfection. After this, John Pollard, Esq., of Redruth, and Mr. Thomas Worth, of St. Ives, made a second trial; but both these attempts failed of success, more through ill management, rascality of the workmen, and the improper situation of their works, than any extraordinary charge of the fuel. After these, one Gideon Cosier, of Piran Zabuloc, erected a house for the like purpose, at Pen-pol, in the parish of Phillack, but being soon taken off by a fever, when he had made a fair progress in it, the same was carried on by Sir William Pendavore and Robert Curker, Esq., who have both assured the writer (Thomas Tonkin, Esq.) that they could smelt their ore as cheap (all hazards considered) as the companies could pretend to do at their works in Wales. They did so accordingly for some years; but being dead, and their affairs falling into such hands as had other interests to mind, this project, too, sunk with them. A small beginning was also made to the same purpose at Lenobrey in St. Agnes, where they smelted some copper with good success; but were obliged to give it over for want of a sufficient stock to go on with it.

From all these infant essays, and some observations made and gathered from workmen abroad, but chiefly from the late Mr. Coster, largely concerned in the White Rock works at Swansea, who owned to Mr. T. that most of our ores might be smelted nearly as cheap here as abroad, I am convinced (if we allow for the great salaries the said companies are obliged to give to their agents here and elsewhere, the hazard of ore on shipboard in time of war, and double freight to pass and repass our own inhospitable coast, with the risk of being cast on their native shore,) nay, I believe it would amount to a demonstration, that it might be done much cheaper and more advantageously in some convenient places in this county than in Wales.

Notwithstanding this, it has been the refinement of Cornish policy to suffer the exportation of their raw staple, in order to give other countries the benefit of its manufacture!

To remedy this intolerable grievance, a proposal was made to some of the principal gentlemen of the county, to join in a petition to her majesty Queen Anne, (and had not her sudden death prevented it, it might have been effected,) that her majesty would be pleased to lay it before her parliament, to have our copper mines subject to the stannary laws in all things, (except being under bounds,) and have the copper coined at the neighbouring coinage towns, as the tin is, under a duty of one shilling per hundred of fine copper, to be paid to the Duke of Cornwall; which, as it would be an addition to the ducal revenue, and managed without any surcharge by the same coinage officers, so would it effectually secure the smelting and refining all the copper ores within the county, by degrees let us into the true value of our commodity, and the management of it, as easy as that of tin; and, furthermore, confine the labour and profits in the manufacture thereof among ourselves. This small memorial of the above design, Mr. T. says, he has left behind him to be digested in better order by wiser heads, whenever they see convenient season to put it in execution. (Anonym. Address, Tonkin's MSS.)

Thus far had been attempted the smelting of copper ore in Cornwall, which, it must be owned, had been frustrated through the confederacy of opposite interested companies, and the want of sufficient insight into the art of fusion, more than from the attributed extraordinary expense of fuel; till about the year 1754, when one Sampson Swaine, in conjunction with some gentlemen of Camborne, erected furnaces at Entral, in that parish; but their situation being too remote from coal, they removed their works to Hayle. The author very well remembers the combinations which were formed to overthrow this laudable effort. The companies left no method unsought to traduce the credit, and stab the vitals, of this undertaking. Threats and remonstrances were equally used to oblige or cajole the owners of the mines to abandon or suppress the new company at Hayle. The opponents of this association, using every expedient to mortify the spirit of this arduous undertaking, alternately raised the price of copper ores, and lowered the value of fine copper, to the great loss of the contending parties; which will ever be the ease where monopolies are disturbed, and the almighty power of opulence can prevail. But happening to have men of fortune and capacity at their head, they were founded in prudence, and withstood the shocks of power and artifice.

That it will answer to smelt copper ores on this side the channel is undeniably demonstrable by the thriving situation of this Cornish copper company, who would not so vastly increase the number of their furnaces without having experienced the benefit of their undertaking.

Similar to that, another company erected works at North-Downs, in Redruth, a few years back. Perhaps their small beginning did not excite the notice of the other companies; however, their industry and economy have been successful; and after having enlarged their works in that antipode, at a great expense, they have now removed the same to Tregew, on a branch of Falmouth harbour, for the more profitably conducting the concern. I have further to add, from the best authority, that they are thriving under this removal and many other disadvantages. It is much to be wished, that some spirited gentlemen would imitate their example; and as such a step would be of great advantage to themselves and the community, I will suppose they will, ere long, see with their own eyes, and judge for themselves.

In this little history of smelting copper, no notice hath been taken of those who attempted the practice of boiling and roasting at the same fire. In fact, nothing could prosper in such hands. Neither can we commend the tenacity and improvidence of those who built their furnaces like churches, upon the same plan; not well considering, that a heat for the fusion of stubborn ores can scarcely be too focal or concentrated.

QUALITY AND CHOICE OF CORDAGE FOR MINING PURPOSES.

It is certainly very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that every person who is intrusted with the management of a mine should possess some means of obtaining, with a degree of certainty, the quality and weight of the ropes he may have occasion to use; otherwise the lives and property intrusted to his care will be continually placed in jeopardy, and his employers be always subject to impositions respecting the charge; because, in many cases, (from the magnitude of the material,) it cannot be weighed, and therefore its weight can only be ascertained by computation; consequently, if the agent is ignorant of the matter, the right of the adventurers will solely depend on the truth of the manufacturer's calculation.

The following tables will enable the agent to find the weight of any rope, and the ensuing remarks will help his judgment respecting the quality thereof; being far the most important part of the subject.

There are various methods of discovering the quality of hemp; but as miners have seldom an opportunity of inspecting the article in this stage of preparation, we shall pass on, and show how it may be proved after it has been completely manufactured.

The first thing that demands our particular attention is, the size of the yarn or thread of which the rope is composed. There is a certain gauge or standard for this, known among ropemakers by the terms, sixteens, eighteen, twenties, &c., which means sixteen, eighteen, or twenty yards in the strand, or third part of a rope three inches in circumference. The following table shows the weight of the different sizes of yarn before it has gone through the operation of tarring:—

SIZE.	LENGTH.	WEIGHT.
		lbs. ozs.
25		2.. 13
20	170	3.. 8
18		3.. 15
16	fathoms	4.. 6
		4.. 10

Now the true standard size for shroud-laid rope is *tenties*, and it is of consequence that agents should give their orders accordingly, and afterwards be assured that their ropes have really been made with yarns of this gauge.

Manufacturers have many inducements for spinning their yarn large. First, it is less expensive, for it requires no more time to spin a large yarn than to spin a small one; and sixteen or seventeen yards (in their way) will answer the end of twenty. Secondly, in large yarns, inferior or refuse hemp can be spun, which cannot be done in yarns of a smaller size; and this consideration, if there was no other, should cause the agent to be exceedingly particular in having his rope made of standard yarns: and let it be remarked, that although a rope made of sixteens, or eighteens, will be nearly equal in weight to another made of twenties, yet by no means will it be equal in strength, even if made of the very same kind, or indeed of superior hemp. This is too plain a truth to need any illustration: for though it may be argued, that what is wanting in number is made up in bulk, yet, it will support an equal weight no more, in proportion, than a body of raw hemp, the size of a cable, will be as strong as the cable itself.

We shall now give a plain and expeditious, though infallible method, of proving the quality of hemp and yarn, viz.:—From the end, or *fog* of the rope, cut several of the yarns in fathom lengths; each of these (standard size) should suspend, or bear up separately, seventy pounds' weight at the least.

Regard must next be paid to the last part of the manufacture, called the *lay*, or twist of the rope, and this should undergo a strict examination, as much depends on the skill and attention of the manufacturer in this part of the process; for it is very possible that the best materials may be used, the yarn spun of the proper size, and with the greatest care, and yet the rope be very defective, and by no means fit to be depended on. This may be easily discovered when the rope is laid in a straight line; then, if either of the strands is observed to mount or fall, that is, rise above or sink beneath the others in any degree, the rope has been *crippled*, or inevitably spoiled; for, if the former case, of one strand rising, in the event of trial, that strand will be found to bear little or none of the weight, when the other two will break; and, in the latter case, of one strand sinking, that strand will break before the other two have been brought to the strain, or have borne any considerable part of the weight.

These great defects in cordage are too often to be found, and almost as often pass unnoticed; but they may always be detected by a close inspection, and thereby many of the serious injuries and fatal accidents which so often take place in mining be happily prevented.

We shall close these observations, after remarking, that as nearly all cordage used in mining is much exposed to the alternate influence of sun and moisture, which tends greatly to accelerate its decay, it ought by all means to contain a greater quantity of tar than is generally used. The common rule is one to five and a half, or one to six; but the proportion of one to four and a half, or one to five, would be much better: but we recommend this increase for standing ropes only, such as capstan-ropes, &c., as, from the comparative unfrequency of their use, and the length of time they endure, are equally liable to injure from mould and decay, as from strain or friction.

The common practice of tarring the surface of the rope, after it has been manufactured, is of very little service: the way we recommend is, by reducing the ordinary weight suspended to the lever, during the process of tarring the yarn in the manufacture, when it is drawn in a body from the heated coppers through the kniper; whereby the tar, being lodged in the internal part of the rope, cannot fail of preserving it under all circumstances.—*Budge's Practical Miner's Guide*.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday week, as William Evan, a Pembridge labourer, was walking up the Penyl

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.

The Ninth Annual Aquatic Excursion, in aid of the funds of this laudable institution, took place on Monday last, and, judging from the number on board, we are induced to express a wish, with the confidence that it will be realized, that the society will reap considerable advantage from the excursion. It is not often that our attention is diverted from matters intimately associated with mining, and, in the present instance, we might indeed argue, and with good effect, that we do not deviate from the proposed object and purpose of the *Mining Journal* in noticing this institution. A society at the present, having for its object the allowance of pensions to those who are premature old age, or maladies to which those who labour at the press subject, must necessarily create an interest in the minds of all, whether lovers of literature or of science. If it be such to the scholar and to the man of science, how much more so is it to the capitalist, who, through the medium of publications like that of the *Mining Journal*, is enabled, at an easy cost, to acquire information as to the progress of the several undertakings in which he may be embarked. When it is considered, the application necessary to accomplish this object, the intelligence, and in many instances superior education necessary on the part of those connected with the business, even in its details, we feel assured that it is only to direct attention to the laudable objects of the society to ensure to it support. The institution is for its object the allowance of 12/- a-year to aged and infirm members of the trade, and sl. to their widows. It has the advantage of being managed by a committee of the trade, while it can boast of honoured and honourable names as its patrons: on this occasion, Mr. Thomas Morris, one of the members of the committee, and a subscriber from its formation, was presented with a very handsome silver snuff-box, suitably inscribed, as a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held, and for the very efficient services rendered to the society for a period of eight years. In closing our notice of this institution, we have only to express our hope that its strength will equal its utility.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As William Wheatecroft (a miner working at the Mine, at the High Tor, at Matlock) was filling stuff at the bottom of the mine on Monday last, about noon, the kibble or vessel used in drawing, some means got entangled in its ascent, and becoming detached from the rope, fell with considerable force on the head of the poor man, and injured him so severely, that he died in consequence at two o'clock the following morning. An inquiry into the cause of the death of the unfortunate man took place at the house of Mr. Smedley, the Devonshire Arms, Matlock Bath, on Wednesday last, before the barnmaster and a jury of miners, according to the ancient mineral custom of the soke and wapen-ake of Wirksworth; when a verdict of "accidental death" was returned. The deceased within a few years has been the means, at great personal risk, of saving the lives of three persons from drowning, within a few yards of the spot where he thus prematurely met his own death.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT TREDEGAR WORKS.—On Monday evening last, a pitman of the name of William Williams, employed at the Ty'n yr heol balance pit in the above works, in attempting to place a tram upon the carriage, by some means forced it to the wrong side of the pit, and both the tram and himself were in an instant precipitated to the bottom, a depth of about ninety yards, so as to cause the poor fellow's instantaneous death. He was found in a state of mutilation too appalling to be described, having had his skull fractured, and one of his legs and an arm severed from his body. The deceased was a native of Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, a married man, about fifty-one years of age, and had not been employed more than twelve months in the iron-works. He was a pious man, having been for many years a member of the Independent connexion, and has left a widow and seven children to deplore his loss. The circumstance of their being in a strange country renders their situation truly distressing.—*Merthyr Guardian*.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1836.

	Thermometer.	Rainometer.	Barometer.
Thursd.	2 from 44 to 64	29.73 to 29.59	29.94 .. 29.92
Friday ..	3 .. 47 .. 68	29.57 .. 29.56	29.88 .. 29.71
Saturd.	4 .. 50 .. 66	29.53 .. 29.55	29.61 .. 29.57
Sunday ..	5 .. 44 .. 57	29.63 .. 29.88	

Prevailing winds E. by S. and W. by S. Except the mornings of the 5th, 6th, and afternoon of the 8th, generally cloudy, with frequent rain. Rain fallen, 295 of an inch.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tuesday, June 7.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Oswald and T. Small, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, worsted-dealers—J. Graf and J. L. Sorrel, lithographic-printers—C. Hubert and T. G. Ings, Drapers, attorneys at law—J. Trives and J. V. Maynard, Porters, engravers—J. Bowen, P. Vaughan, W. Williams, and T. Bay, tin-workers, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire—D. Robertson and G. Woodburne, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers—W. H. Beaumont and E. Purser, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, chemists—J. Drew, J. W. Drew, N. M. Praiux, G. S. Dalmtry, W. Parsons, and J. Ferry, proprietors of the Apollo steam-packet—A. A. McCulloch, G. M. McCulloch, A. M. McCulloch, sen., and W. McCulloch, as far as regards A. M. McCulloch, sen.—S. J. Bowes, and E. Vine, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, milliners—J. Neeson and T. Summersgill, Leeds, stuff-riers—J. Poppin and J. Temple, Broughton, Lincolnshire, ropers—J. McEvily and L. Law, Great Portland-street, Marylebone, saddlers—J. Danby and T. Hughes, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, linen-drapers—T. Everill and T. Mason, St. James's-street, surgeons' instrument-maker—F. Everill, J. Philip, and G. Whicker, St. James's-street, cutlers, as far as regards P. Everill—T. Dyson and T. Thornton—J. Haseler and B. G. Harrison, Clerkenwell-close, jewellers—W. Cawthron, sen., and W. Cawthron, jun., Idol-lane, Tower-street, wine-merchants—A. Tolmie and A. Tolmie, jun., Glasgow, hardware-men.

INSOLVENTS.

Francis Shaw, Eltham, Kent, master-mariner—John Girling, Henley, Suffolk, miller.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

James Carter, Paddington-green, builder—William Archer, Hertford, merchant.

BANKRUPATS.

Ernest Rapallo, Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth, merchant, to surrender June 14, July 19, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Green, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings.

John Harwood, Chatham, grocer, June 17, July 19, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Graham, Mitre-court-chambers, Temple; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

James Walton, Redditch, Worcestershire, victualler, June 15, July 19, at the New Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Creswell, Birmingham; and Mr. Gatty, Red Lion-square.

Charles James Berrie, Tamworth, Warwickshire, grocer, June 21, July 19, at the Swan Inn, Lichfield. Solicitors, Mr. Neill, Tamworth; and Messrs. Hicks and Brakenridge, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

DIVIDENDS.

June 30, J. N. Nodin, Water-lane, Thanes-street, broker—June 28, W. Bourne and G. Bourne, Coleman-street, City, woollen-drapers—June 28, K. Stringer, Poplar, victualler—June 29, W. Lewis, Liverpool, merchant—June 30, W. De Caux, Newton-cum-causeway, boot-maker—June 28, D. Harris, Strand, hosiery—June 28, T. C. Biggs, Russia-row, City, silk-manufacturer—July 1, R. Johnson, Byker, Northumberland, merchant—July 5, J. Brown, St. Mildred's-court, Poultney, carpet-manufacturer—June 30, B. Mellor, Keighley, Yorkshire, innkeeper—July 4, E. Shipway, Strand, Gloucestershire, clothier—June 30, H. S. Mason and H. M. Kettlewell, Addington-square, Camberwell, iron-merchants—June 28, R. Jones, Alton-street, Blackfriars-road, merchant—July 1, R. Nichols, Great Boltton, Lancashire, collier—July 6, R. Bell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner—June 29, J. Deely, Birmingham, comb-maker—June 30, T. H. Tinting, Bristol, cabinet-maker—June 28, W. Mitchell, Abingdon, Berkshire, grocer—July 1, T. Chantler, Hartford, Cheshire, banker—July 11, F. Fairhurst, Grindswitch Mills, Cheshire, corn-dealer—July 9, F. E. Turner, Liverpool, wholesale-druggist.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before June 29.

T. Ditchburn, White Lion-court, Cornhill, scrivener—H. Jones, Carnarvon, draper—T. Allen, Wolverhampton, silversmith—H. Good, Beer-lane, Great Tower-street, wine-merchant—H. Makpeace, jun., Bristol, coach-maker—D. Wright, Lower Thames-street, ship-agent—H. Home, Ha-hail, Shropshire, innkeeper.

Friday, June 10.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

S. Payne and J. Dart, Nottingham, attorneys at law—J. Hutton and J. Taylor, Liverpool, common-brewers—G. Dean and G. Edwards, Yeovil, Somersetshire, drapers—J. Barnes and J. Jessop, Norton-salgate, hat-manufacturers—J. Dawson and A. Thorner, Blackfriars, Lancashire, cordwainers—J. P. Haines and B. Turner—T. Needham and G. Liggins, Hockley, Leicestershire, hatters—A. Cutler and J. Hill, Threadneedle-street, tin-plate dealers—H. Jewesson and A. G. Battie, Cheapside, engravers—J. Jones, J. Herbert, J. Ball, J. Ball, jun., Birkdale, Cheshire, coach-proprietors—H. Whitehead and J. Bradon, Hoxton, Norris, Lancashire, joiners—J. G. Cooper and G. C. Haworth, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers—H. Ward and T. East, York, eating-house-keepers—W. Richards and H. Richards, Birmingham, platers—H. Nuttal and J. Smith, Liverpool, brass-founders—D. Lodge and E. Schouten, Woolton, Lancashire, blacksmiths—D. Wright and J. Wright, Thornton, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—W. Foster and J. Arrowsmith, Birmingham, Japanese E. Sparshall and W. J. Cubitt, Norwich, wine-merchants—L. Aclorn and W. Gadsden, Stockport, Cheshire, linen-drapers—J. Mapleton, R. Woodworth, and J. Watkin, Hunsruecht, rope-makers.

BANKRUPTS.

William Dadds and Robert Dadds, Leadenhall-street, grocers, to surrender June 21, July 22, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Tremain, Shearman, and Slater, Great Tower-street; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings.

John Nicholson, High-street, Southwark, linen-draper, June 16, July 22, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Chancery, official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

Samuel Pearce, Tuebridge-wells, stone-mason, June 21, July 22, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Brundrett, Randall, Blomme,

and Brown, King's Bench-walk, Temple; official assignee, Mr. Groome, Abchurch-lane.

William Aspull, Nottingham, music-seller, June 20, July 22, at the George the Fourth Inn, Nottingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Parsons and Sons, Nottingham; and Mr. Yallow, Basinghall-street.

Edwin Markland, Great Yarmouth, chemist, June 27, July 22, at the Duke's Head Inn, Great Yarmouth. Solicitors, Messrs. Tolver and Preston, Great Yarmouth; Mr. Preston, Walbrook.

John Spottiswoode Graham, Northampton, ironmonger, June 26, July 22, at the White Hart Inn, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Burman, Birmingham; and Mr. Capes, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn.

Michael Calvert, Manchester, linen-yarn-dealer, June 22, July 22, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Kay, Barlow, and Aston, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

July 4: H. N. Scrivener, Ratcliffe-highway, parkman—July 4, J. Payne and E. Payne, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, coach-lace manufacturers—July 2, A. Richter, Soho-square, bookseller—July 1, R. Stirling, High-street, Poplar, brewer—July 1, T. Shirley, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, spirit-merchant—July 1, J. Parkins, King William-street, London-bridge, tailor—July 1, H. Willis, Blackfriars-street, Southwark, carpet-warehousemen—July 4, J. Smith, late of Salford-victualler—July 5, J. Hoddle, Birmingham-factor—July 2, R. Gongh, Newbury, Berkshire, corn-factor—July 5, W. House, Bridgewater, wine-merchant—July 2, P. De Liano and P. Bull, Liverpool, merchants—July 5, T. Walsh, Bath, Benndraper.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before July 1.

J. Williams, Strand, tailor—W. H. Lynnes, St. Helens, Lancashire, surgeon—R. Lubbock, Great Yarmouth, ship-builder—T. B. Atkinson, Baker-street, Lloyd-square, jeweller—D. L. Cohen, Great Yarmouth, grocer—J. Mapp, Birmingham, timber-merchant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—The market for British Plantation sugar, since this day week, has been steady, and, considering the quantity on show, a fair business has been done at stiff prices, and in some instances the holders have succeeded in obtaining rather higher rates; the total quantity estimated to have been sold during the week is 2900 hds., the prices which have been realised are as follows:

—Fine Jamaica 70s. to 71s.; good grey ditto 65s. to 67s.; middling grocery, Demerara, 65s. to 66s.; good brown ditto 64s.; good grocery, Antigua, 66s. to 69s.; middling St. Vincent's 62s. to 65s. fd. At the public sale on Tuesday 122 hds. of new Barbados were off at prices fully supporting the previous currency of the market, and in some cases the turn dealer, middling to fine grocery 65s. to 70s., one lot of damp sugar at 67s. The prices realised at the public sale yesterday were rather stiffer, making an advance of about 1s. per cwt. on the prices of this day week.

Mauritius.—At the public sale on Tuesday 3019 bags of Mauritius were brought forward, but the market bore a very heavy appearance, and a great portion was taken in at the reduced prices of last week; on Wednesday, in consequence of some unfavourable reports which reached town respecting a hurricane in the Mauritius, the market rallied, and the 4916 bags which were brought forward, went off with considerable briskness, at prices fully 6d. per cwt. higher than the previous sales; low to fine white 62s. to 64s.; fine yellow 66s. to 69s.

Refined Sugars.—The demand for refined goods has not been so lively as last week; the demand for shipping qualities has been only to a limited extent, and the advanced prices of last week has not been well supported; the refiners ask 44s. for fine crushed, but not above 44s. fd. has been paid; brown lumps are quoted at 80s. to 81s.; Prussian ditto 82s. to 83s.; patent Hamburg lasses 84s. to 88s.; double lasses 100s. to 110s.; British molasses 24s. 6d. to 30s.; inferior 17s. 6d. to 19s. B. P. West India, 26s. to 31s.

COFFEES.—The market for British Plantation coffee has borne a heavy appearance on account of the large importations, and the prices have given way about 20s. per cwt., the quantity offered at public auction comprised about 340 casks and 300 barrels and bags, principally Jamaica, Demerara and Berbice: good ordinary Jamaica sold at 78s. to 84s.; fine ditto 85s. to 88s.; Berbice middling quality 92s.; a parcel of unclean Demerara 70s. to 73s. For the East India sorts the market is firm; a small parcel of Ceylon sold at 52s. to 54s.; for Mocha there has been rather more inquiry, at steady prices.

TEA.—The East India Company's quarterly sale finished on Monday: the entire quantity offered, 4,000,000 lbs., found ready purchasers at an advance on March sales of 4d. per lb. on Fokeine Bohea, 1d. per lb. on common Congous, 2d. per lb. on Twankays, and 2d. to 3d. per lb. on common Hysons; the fine Congous were 1d. per lb. lower. The free trade sales commenced on Thursday, a considerable portion of the tea found buyers in consequence of the importers submitting to lower prices than were anticipated; ordinary Congous were sold at 1s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. to 3s. per pound. Up to the present moment no answer has been received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the extension of time for the payment of the Bohea duties.

HOPS.—The holders of hops are now disposed to sell, but at present there is nothing doing in the market; prices nominally are—Kents, 8s. to 10s.; and Sussex, 8s. to 10s. Private accounts state, that in the Sussex and Worcester districts the fly has appeared, but from East Kent the accounts are decidedly favourable. Duty rated at 150,000*lb.*

TALLOW.—There has been a fair demand for tallow; still the transactions have not been equal to those of last or the previous week; but, owing to the continued falling off in our home supply, the holders are firm in requiring 45s. 6d. for Peterburgh yellow candle tallow.

CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 10, 1836.

We have had a tolerably fair arrival of Wheat during the week, and the trade has been rather slack this morning, prices being upon the whole a trifle lower than Monday. Barley, Beans, and Peas meet a dull sale, and are rather cheaper than otherwise. The supply of Oats has been exceedingly large, and where sales have been effected, a decline of about 1s. per quarter has been submitted to.

Wheat.—p. Gr. 40s. to 56s. Malt. p. Gr. 50s to 63s. Oats. p. Gr. 20s to 26s. Rye. 30s to 34s. Peas. 35s to 45s. Beans. 40s to 42s. Pollard. 14s to 20s. Linseed. 56s to 70s. Coriander Seeds. 10s to 14s per Cwt. Clover Seeds. red 10s to 63s. do. Mustard Seeds. white 50s to 70s. do. Mustard Seeds. nc. wh. 3s to 10s per Bus. Caraway Seeds. brown 5s to 10s. do.

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter.

Wheat. 50s. 9d. | Barley. 34s. 0d. | Oats. 26s. 0d. | Rye. 28s. 0d. | Peas. 34s. 0d. | Beans. 30s to 34s. Pollard. 14s to 20s.

Linseed. 56s to 70s. | Coriander Seeds. new 10s to 14s per Cwt. Clover Seeds. red 10s to 63s. do. Mustard Seeds. nc. wh. 3s to 10s per Bus. Caraway Seeds. brown 5s to 10s. do.

DITTO CAFE. 117s per 1000. | 117s per 1000.

Rapeseed. 30s to 36s. | 30s to 36s.

DITTO CAFE. 54s to 58s. per ton. | 54s to 58s. per ton.

CORNISH. 117s per 1000. | 117s per 1000.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN. 37s. 8d. | 13s. 10d. | 12s. 3d. | 12s. 6d. | 12s. 6d. | 12s. 6d.

Duties on Grains from British Possessions out of Europe. 5s. 0d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d.

FLOUR. per Sack. 4s to 4s. | Essex & Suffolk, on board. 38s to 40s. | Seconds. 40s to 43s. | Norfolk and Stockton. 36s to 38s.

Town made. 4s to 4s. | Essex & Suffolk, on board. 38s to 40s. | Seconds

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
BANK STOCK, 8 per Cent.	210	210	210	210	210	210
2 per Cent. Red. Anns.	901 1	91 902	902 2	902 3	902 4	902 5
3 per Cent. Consols.	—	—	—	—	—	—
34 per Cent. Anns.	1818.	982	982 2	982 3	982 4	982 5
33 per Cent. Anns.	1726.	—	—	—	—	—
24 per Cent. Red. Anns.	982 3	982 2	982 3	982 4	982 5	982 6
New 34 per Cent. Anns.	1004 2	1004 2	—	1008	—	—
New 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Anns.	1860.	152	152	152	152	152
Anns. for 30 Years.	1860.	152	152	152	152	152
Ditto.	1860.	152	152	152	152	152
Omnia.	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock, 104 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Sea Stock, 34 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Anns. 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto New Anns. 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Anns. 1751.	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Bonds, 24 per Cent.	1 pm.	1 pm.	1 pm.	1 pm.	1 pm.	1 pm.
Exchequer Bills, 1d. $\times 1000$.	12 14 pm.	13 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.
Ditto.	12 14 pm.	13 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.
Ditto.	12 14 pm.	13 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.
Ditto.	12 14 pm.	13 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.
Ditto.	12 14 pm.	13 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.
2 per Cent. Cons. for Account.	924	924	924	924	924	924
India Stock Osn. for Account.	—	—	—	—	—	—

BANK OF ENGLAND.—TRANSFER BOOKS.

	SMUT.	OPEN.
3 per Cent. Consols.	Thursday, June 2, 1836.	Thursday, July 14, 1836.
New 34 per Cent.	Thursday, June 2.	Thursday, July 14.
3 per cent. 11726.	Thursday, June 2.	Thursday, July 14.
New 5 per cent.	Tuesday, June 7.	Tuesday, July 12.
Accounts for terms of years.	Wednesday, June 8.	Wednesday, July 20.
India Stock.	Thursday, June 2.	Thursday, July 14.
South Sea Stocks.	Friday, June 3.	Wednesday, July 15.
New South Sea Anns.	Thursday, June 2.	Thursday, July 14.
3 per cent. Anns. 1751.	Thursday, June 2.	Thursday, July 14.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Austrian, 5 per Cent.	—	103 4	—	—	—	—
Belgian, 5 per Cent.	102	102 1	102 2	102 3	102 4	102 5
Brazilian.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 1829.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.	91	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian, 8 per Cent.	—	254 6	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 1824, ditto.	302 3	298 2	294 3	290	—	—
Danish 3 per Cent.	761	—	76	—	—	—
Dutch, 24 per Cent.	38	—	—	—	—	—
Greek, 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 1829, 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican, 5 per Cent.	22	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, deferred do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 1825, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, def. do. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent., 1824.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	83	83	83	83	83	83
Ditto, New ditto.	812 3	812 3	812 3	812 3	812 3	812 3
Ditto, 3 per Cent.	522	522 3	522 3	522 3	522 3	522 3
Prussian, 4 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian, 1822, 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish, 5 per Cent. Consols.	41 402	404 4	402 4	402 4	402 4	402 4
Ditto, passive.	124 2	112 12	112 12	112 12	124	124
Ditto, deferred.	19 182	184 8	184 8	184 8	184 8	182
Dutch, 24 per Cent.	572 7	562	57 6	57 6	56 5	57 6
Ditto, per cent.	1012 2	1012 2	1012 2	1012 2	1012 2	1012 2

FRENCH FUNDS.

	PARIS.					
	June 3.	June 4.	June 5.	June 6.	June 7.	June 8.
5 per Cent. Ann.	1085 5c.	1073 90c.	1071 95c.	1069 30c.	1067 15c.	1065 10c.
ditto 3 mths.	254 37c.					
4 per Cent. Ann.	257 25c.	257 35c.	257 25c.	257 30c.	257 25c.	257 25c.
4 per Cent. Ann.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Ann.	1011 90c.					
3 per cent.	817 75c.	817 80c.	817 75c.	807 35c.	807 30c.	807 30c.
Bank Shares.	2280f.	2285f.	2290f.	2290f.	2290f.	2290f.

IRISH FUNDS.

	JUNE 7, 1836.					
	Bank Stock	Royal Canal Stock	Patriotic Insurance	4 7 6	—	—
Government Debentures	34 per cent.	912	912	912	912	912
Ditto Stock.	34 per cent.	912	912	912	912	912
Ditto New.	34 per cent.	992	992	992	992	992
Ditto ditto, reduced.	4 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—
Consols.	3 per cent.	902	902	902	902	902
City Debentures.	4 per cent.	80	80	80	80	80
Exchequer Bills.	2d per diem	—	—	—	—	—

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	London.	America.	London.	America.	London.	America.
New York 6 1837.	904 par	Louisiana 5 1844.	7,50,2	101	—	—
6 1845.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 1837.	91 par	Hibernian Bank.	25 0	0	224	—
1845.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylv. 1839, 40.	—	Grand Canal Stock.	233	—	—	—
1846.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1853.	4	N. Orleans, Canal & B. Co.	102	—	—	—
1858.	—	City Bank.	—	—	—	—
1860, 62.	—	New York Life and Trust.	93	—	—	—
Maryland 6 1850.	103d	Tennessee Planters.	23	—	—	—
Ohio 6 1850.	107	Mississippi.	26	—	—	—
—	115	Exchange at New York.	107	—	—	—

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1836.					
	Price printed.	Price negotiated.	Price Change.	Price printed.	Price negotiated.	Price Change.
Amsterdam.	12 64 12	54	—	Seville.	362	—
Ditto 8ight.	19 49 19	54	—	Gibraltar p. a. d.	48	—
Rotterdam.	12 65 12	54 12	52	Leghorn.	48	—
Antwerp.	12 5 12	4	—	Genoa.	48	—
Altura.	13 14 13	13 13 13	—	Milan.	31	—
Paris 3 days' sight.	25 60	25 25 5				